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CAUTION.—BEWARE OF PIRACY AND IMITATIONS. Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to." See "Times," 13th July, 1864.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming Medical Testimony accompanies each bottle.

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WANTED, for one lady, good WORK-ING COOK, to assist in housework. A Churchwoman, about thirty, well recommended. Address Mrs. G. Crawley, Spratton, Northampton.

WANTED, good plain COOK. One who has been kitchen-maid preferred. Wages £25. Apply Mrs. S. S., Woodborough House, Rockleaze, Bristol.

WANTED, a thoroughly good plain COOK. Good wages given. Apply Mrs. C. E., Elm Lodge, Bickley, Kent.

CAN any Lady recommend a tall, strong, Girl as KITCHEN-MAID? Age from 17. Wages £10 and all found.—E. S. F., Mrs. D. Clark's, Cambridge-street, St. Neot's, Hunts.

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WANTED, by a Lady in Surrey, a BOY, about 16, to live in the house, clean boots and knives, learn to wait, and fill up his time in the garden. Member of the Church of England. Apply by letter to A. B., the Glebe House, Stoke-next-Guildford.

REV. J. M., 6, Hyde-park-square, London, W., can recommend an honest, strong LAD, aged fourteen and a half, for house or garden.

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LONDON THEATRES, &c.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—CARL

ROSA OPERA COMPANY. (Sixth Morning Performance). To-day (Saturday), Feb. 25, TANNHAUSER. This (Saturday) evening, CARMEN. Monday, Feb. 27, (by special request), LOHENGRIN. Tuesday, Feb. 28, TANNHAUSER. Wednesday, March 1, only time of TROVATORE. Orchestra stalls, 10s. 6d.; grand circle, 7s. 6d.; box seats, 5s.; amphitheatre stalls, 3s.; pit, 2s. 6d.; gallery stalls, 1s. 6d.; gallery, 1s.; private boxes, from 10s. 6d. to £3 5s. Pit books, containing 30 transferable tickets, £3. No restrictions as to evening dress. Doors open at 7.30; opera at 8. Subscription for the season received by, and seats for any performance may be obtained from the principal librarians and the box-office of the theatre, from ten till five daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—

This Evening, at 7.15, ROBINSON CRUSOE: Messrs. Arthur Roberts, Harry Jackson, Harry Nicholls, James Fawn, John D'Auban, Charles Lauri, jun., De Voy, Le Clerq, &c.; Mesdames Fanny Leslie, Amalia, D'Auban, Sisters Mario, De Vere, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL HAYMARKET.—

This Evening, at 8, OURS.

ADELPHI.—This Evening, at 8,

TAKEN FROM LIFE. At 7.45, MY TURN NEXT.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This Evening, at

7.30, TWO ROSES: Mr. Irving; Mr. David James. At 7.30, THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

ROYAL PRINCESS'S THEATRE.—This

Evening, THE LIGHTS OF LONDON. To be preceded, at 7, by a PHOTOGRAPHIC FRIGHT.

GAIETY THEATRE, STRAND.—

To-night, at 7.5, Operetta: 7.20, Farce: 8.30, ALADDIN

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—This Evening,

at 8, COUSIN DICK. At 8.20, THE SQUIRE.

ROYAL STRAND THEATRE.—

Every Evening, at 8, MANOLA. Preceded, at 7.45, by PARADISE VILLA.

PRINCE OF WALES'S THEATRE.—

This Evening, at 7.50, THE MARBLE ARCH. At 8.40 THE COLONEL.

GLOBE THEATRE.—This Evening, at

7.40, MANKIND.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE, Strand.—

At 7, ON AN ISLAND. At 8, THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

OPERA COMIQUE.—This Evening, at

9, MOTHEE-IN-LAW. Preceded, at 7.45, by LOVERS' KNOTS.

ROYAL COURT THEATRE.—

This Evening, at 8, MY LITTLE GIRL. At 8.45, THE MANAGER.

ROYALTY THEATRE.—This

Evening, at 8.30, PLUTO; or LITTLE ORPHIEUS AND HIS LUTE. At 7.30, TEN MINUTES FOR REFRESHMENT. At 8.15, THE FAST COACH.

ROYAL COMEDY THEATRE.—This

Evening, at 8, THE MASCOTTE. At 7.30, SEEING FROU FROU.

ALHAMBRA THEATRE.—This Even-

ing, at 8, the grand spectacular fairy opera, BLACK CROOK. Music by Mr. Fred Clay and Mons. G. Jacobl.

CRITERION THEATRE.—Every

Evening, at 8, RUTH'S ROMANCE. At 8.45, THE GREAT DIVORCE CASE.

TOOLE'S THEATRE (late Folly).—This

Evening, at 7.30, WAITING CONSENT. At 8.15, PAUL PRY. Conclude with DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

SAVOY THEATRE.—This Evening, at 8.30,

the new aesthetic opera, PATIENCE. Preceded by, at 8, MOCK TURTLES.

NEW SADLER'S WELLS.—This Even-

ing, at 8.15, FAITHFUL HEART. Farce at 7.30.

SANGER'S GRAND NATIONAL AM-

PHITHEATRE.—Every Day, at Two and Seven o'clock, BLUEBEARD. The spectacular display in the marriage scene by far eclipses any production ever previously submitted to the public, and the completeness of the whole affair greatly surpasses all former efforts.

SURREY THEATRE.—THIS EVENING

at 8, GREEN LANES OF ENGLAND. Preceded, at 7.30, by CHOPSTICKS AND SPIKINS.

NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE,

Bishopsgate.—This Evening, Mr. Edgar Bruce's company in THE COLONEL.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—

Week ending March 4.

Monday to Thursday—Annual Show of Canaries and British and Foreign Cage Birds. Monday—Evening Concert, by Mr. Lemare's Choir: J. F. Barnett's ANCIEN MARINER.

Tuesday—W. S. Gilbert's Comedy, BROKEN HEARTS, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Macklin. Wednesday—Dr. Zerk's Lecture on "The Romanesque and Byzantine Art Periods."

Professor Silvanus Thompson's Lecture on "Electric Currents: How to Make Them by Steam." Thursday—Comedy, Captain Vernon's THE LANCERS, under the direction of Mr. F. H. Macklin. Friday—Orchestral Concert. Saturday—Saturday Concert.

DAILY—International Electric Exhibition. Palace Lighted Every Evening by Various Systems of Electric Light. Skating Rink. Panorama, painted by M. Philippoteaux (admission one shilling). Evening Concerts by the Paggi Concert and Eleonora Party on Feb. 28 and March 3 and 4. Organ (Mr. A. J. Eyre). Orchestral Concerts.

Admission to Palace, Monday to Friday, One Shilling; Saturday, Half a Crown, or by Season Ticket.

ROYAL AQUARIUM.—The Palaco

of Amusement.—Open 12, close 11.—NOTICE.—All Extra Charges are now abolished, and the price for admission to One and All Entertainments is One Shilling.

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This celebrated American invention effectually conveys to the sense of hearing articulate speech: for music, is acknowledged to be "splendid." The Audiphone is stamped Rhodes' Patent: all others are spurious. Medical and other testimonials post free.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.—In the course of a reply to an address from a deputation of Serbian students who waited on him in Paris, General Skobelev spoke, according to *La France* of Friday evening last, as follows:—

"I am bound to tell you the reason why Russia is not always equal to the discharge of her patriotic duties in general and to the fulfilment of her mission as a Slav Power in particular. It is because at home as well as abroad Russia has foreign influences to contend against. We are not the masters in our own house. Yes, the foreigner is everywhere and everything in Russia. His hand is in all our affairs. We are dupes of his policy, victims to his intrigues, slaves to his strength; and from his baneful influence we can only be delivered by the sword. And shall I tell you the name of that intriguing intruder—of that oppressor of Russians and Slavs? You all know him. It is the author of the 'Drang nach Osten.' It is the German. I repeat it, and entreat you never to forget it—the German is the enemy. A struggle is inevitable between the Teuton and the Slav. It cannot be long deferred. It will be long, sanguinary, and terrible, but I entertain the faith that it will culminate in the victory of the Slav. It is quite natural that you should be anxious to know how matters stand, since your kith and kin are even now shedding their blood. I will not say much, but I can assure you that if anyone ventures to touch the States recognised by European treaties, such as Serbia and Montenegro, you shall not be left to fight alone. Once more I thank you, and, if fate wills it, may we meet again on the battle-field, shoulder to shoulder, against the common enemy."

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* had an interview with General Skobelev on Sunday afternoon, at which the General stated that what he said to the Serbian deputation and also to a French journalist had been greatly exaggerated. He had not visited Paris to arouse a storm, but to avert one, which could only be done by plain speaking. A great war was inevitable if the Austrians went on oppressing the Slavs in Bosnia and the Herzegovina. All Russia would unite to combat the military clericalism of the Austrians in the States under her protection. He had no mission from anybody. He had come to Paris on his own account to arouse Western feeling against clerical Austria and to prevent misunderstanding. In conclusion, General Skobelev expressed disappointment at the indifference with which the German Government witnessed the infraction by Austria of the Berlin Treaty.

Acts of Vandalism and fanaticism are beginning to recur in France. Youths have been caught at the Louvre in the act of daubing with vermilion two portraits of Francis I. and a nocturnal attempt has been made to burn down the Chapelle Expiatoire. The keeper discovered a volume of smoke in the chapel and the altar carpet, part of a chair, and some flowers had been burnt, but the fire had died out before his arrival, for want of material. The incendiaries must have scaled the walls to enter the court and next forced open the door of the building. By an untoward coincidence this has happened just at the time when a Radical Deputy has proposed the demolition of the chapel as casting a perpetual slur on the memory of the first revolution, which interred the bodies of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette on the site now covered by it.

ITALY.—A Roman correspondent of a contemporary says the greatest apathy prevails among the newly enfranchised masses:—

Only the extreme Radicals and the Clericals are active in registering. The calculations at the Home-office are that not more than one-third of the present Chamber will be returned under the new law, but the fact is exceedingly uncertain. What with the constituency more than tripled, the *scrutin de liste*, the Catholics probably voting for the first time, the leap is absolutely in the dark.

The possible participation of the Clericals at the elections is being eagerly discussed by the press. An appeal by the Pope to the faithful to promote the diffusion of Clerical journals, and to form themselves into associations, is regarded as a prelude to the removal of his veto. Duke Salviati, President of the General Committee of the Catholic Congresses, has issued circulars to all the diocesan committees, calling upon them to urge the faithful on whom the new law confers the suffrage to secure their rights, so that they may be prepared against the removal of the Papal prohibition at any given moment. The *Rassegna* publishes a letter by a prelate (not named), who stigmatises the folly of the Pope cherishing the idea of calling on the Italian Clericals to participate in the electoral contest, yet giving as their watchword the restoration of the temporal power, or at least the abandonment of Rome by Italy. This step, he says, would plunge the country in all the horrors of civil war.

The gaieties of the Roman Carnival, which otherwise terminated brilliantly, were saddened on Tuesday afternoon by an accident which happened between the two balconies from which the King on one side of the Corso and the Queen on the other were looking on at the amusements. Two horses got away for the race a little too soon, and the first, on reaching the Palazzo Tiano, ran into the crowd, which had not time to separate, and fell, knocking down several persons. The other horse coming up instantly, the second fell over the first, and a scene of confusion ensued, in which thirteen persons were injured. Two, a child ten years old and a working man, have since died, and two others have broken limbs. The King, seeing the horses coming, called out to warn the people, and in the evening went to visit the injured at the hospitals of San Giacomo and the Consolazione, where they had been taken.

GERMANY.—The Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* says he has it on unimpeachable authority that the Emperor William has expressed the deepest indignation and sorrow at General Skobelev's utterances. His Majesty remarked (according to the correspondent) that he had hoped to enjoy the remaining years of his old age in peace, and it was a source of the profoundest regret to him to have to experience such wanton provocations, which, if continued, would compel him in the end to resort to energetic measures.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* says the talk of the day in the capital and all over the country

turns on General Skobelev's speech, and the Russo-German question is becoming more critical every day. General Skobelev's words that the struggle between the German and the Slav will be long and bloody have produced great excitement. The correspondent adds:—

I hear from good sources that the military authorities here are perfectly aware of the force which Russia can put in the field against her, and from a military point of view absolutely no fear is felt as to the result of war. Germany has a powerful force on the Russian frontier, and General Skobelev's late speech has done much to make a war between the two countries popular in this country. The German Government has done much lately to conciliate the Poles, as the latter of course, in the event of war, would prove a powerful auxiliary to Germany. I hear from semi-official sources that this Government intends, at least at present, to ignore General Skobelev's speech. From a popular point of view, I may say the hatred against Russia is growing daily.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Telegraph* says it is feared there "that the President of the future Russian Republic is trying to cement an alliance with the future President of the French Republic against Germany." War, it is thought, may be sought in Russia as a means of establishing an entirely new state of things. The *National Gazette*, however, thinks no one in Europe will "put forward a hand in order that Russia, while France is running her head against Metz and Strasbourg, may pocket Constantinople and Asia Minor."

According to the census of the 1st of December, 1880, Prussia had 27,278,911 souls—Evangelicals, 17,645,462; Catholics, 9,205,136; Jews, 363,790; other religions, 42,677; persons without religious profession, 22,006. In the year 1875 the census gave the following result:—Evangelicals, 16,639,890; Catholics, 8,625,840; other confessions, especially Protestants, 135,110; Jews, 339,790; other religions and persons without religious profession, 4,674. In the kingdom of Saxony the census of the 1st December, 1880, showed a population of 2,970,705; Evangelicals, 2,664,341. Alsace and Lorraine have a population of 1,549,587. Of these 1,223,161 are Roman Catholic. In Bosnia and Herzegovina the census of 1879 showed a total of 1,158,440. Of these 496,781 are Orthodox, 448,613 Mohammedans, 209,391 Catholic. In Thessaly there are several monasteries built on inaccessible heights; provisions and visitors are lifted in baskets into three of these. The remainder have become uninhabited.—*Old Catholic Paper*.

AUSTRIA.—Here also General Skobelev's speech has created a great sensation. The semi-official *Fremdenblatt* observes:—

What General Skobelev says is not without significance, because thousands and thousands of people in Russia hold the same views. Pan Slavism is just as great a danger for Russia as for Europe. To declare against the German alliance after the interview between the Russian and German Emperors at Dantzig amounts to a declaration of war against the personal policy of the Czar.

The *Presse* regards the speech as a declaration of war against the house of Holstein-Gottorp, to which the Czar belongs, and as proclaiming the fusion of Nihilists and Pan Slavists into a common revolutionary party. According to the advice of the *Daily Telegraph* the feeling in Vienna is almost one of consternation, for although the tendencies of the Pan Slavists were perfectly well known, yet the brusque fashion in which they are thrust upon the public by General Skobelev is somewhat overwhelming at a critical moment like this.

Two Hungarian foot regiments now garrisoned in Croatia left on Saturday for Breka, on the Serbian frontier. The papers demand guarantees from Serbia, and call on her to prevent the agitation in support of the insurrection. Of actual collisions with the insurgents there is little news. Some are reported, but the results have been trifling.

The *Manchester Guardian* hears from its correspondent that the Herzegovinians, after four days' investment, have captured the fortified place Ustikolina, commanding the defile of the Upper Drina, between Focha and Gorazza. The garrison—according to Herzegovinian accounts a battalion strong—were pursued with great loss towards Gorazza. The Herzegovinians took two cannon:—

The whole population of the Upper Drina district has joined the insurrection, and Focha is now surrounded by three insurgent divisions under the chiefs Peter Tungus, Forta Beg, and Vaso Busa. The Commandant is said to be treating with Stojan Kovachovich for the surrender of the town. General Jovanovich has left Ragusa. His destination is kept secret; but it is believed to be Risano, to superintend the attack on Crivocia. The Crivocians, now 1,000 strong, await their assailants on the heights of Uzabkretze and the defile of Lupoglava. A desperate resistance is expected; but the Austrians hope much from their new Uchatius mountain batteries.

According to a despatch from Pesth, at the present moment there are eighty-eight battalions of infantry, besides several battalions of Pioneers and Engineers, several squadrons of Hussars, some corps of *Gen-darmes*, and at least seventy guns, massed in Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Dalmatia. The new reinforcements to be sent to the south number 21,000 men. The total Austrian forces there will therefore soon number 80,000 men, or one-tenth part of the entire Austrian field army.

Intelligence from Ledenice announces the seizure of the insurgent military chest, which contained a total of about 9,000 florins. Vienna despatches to the *Times* say that from Bucharest the news has been received that as in 1878, quite a migration of Russian officers and soldiers has set in towards the insurgent districts. Every day some of them arrive in Rustchuk, and all the hotels there are full of them, so that ordinary travellers can find no room. No mystery is made of all this; on the other hand, the Russians openly declare that they are on their way to the Crivocia, and that they are charged with the task of enlisting volunteers at twenty roubles a month.

In Saturday's sitting of the Hungarian Parliament, a petition of certain Catholic clergy, praying for the rejection of the Bills respecting marriages between Christians and Jews, and for the repeal of the Jewish emancipation laws, was discussed with some warmth. One member made a violent speech against the Jews, but the motion supporting the petition was rejected by a large majority. During the debate, in answer to a violent speech from a partisan of the proposed measure, M. Tiaza, Prime Minister of Hungary, replied that the speaker appeared to sigh for the

ukases of the Czar. The Anti-Semitic movement in Germany he qualified as an unhealthy system, and inquired whether there were not usurers and swindlers among the Christians as well as among the Jews. He protested against the repeal of laws which had put an end to a crying injustice.

RUSSIA.—The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* had an interview with General Skobelev on Wednesday. He says:—

General Skobelev is annoyed and disgusted with the "reckless sensationalism" of French journalists, and cannot imagine how their exaggeration is tolerated in a capital which is one of the great intellectual centres of the world. It is not possible, he explains, for him to write a letter to any French paper to contradict the reports of the firebrand speeches ascribed to him, he being on active military service. General Skobelev talked a great deal in my presence to an old friend of his about Pan Slavism, Nihilism, and Czarism. He said that Pan Slavism was made up of affirmations, and had for its basis faith in God, attachment to the Greek religion, and brotherly love, and for its means of action the political organisation which has been growing up for nearly a thousand years. He thought the Czar was the backbone of Slavism. By this he meant the autocratic function which was interwoven with Greek orthodoxy. There were fanatical Pan Slavists who wanted to go back into the night of time beyond the Czar, but he was not one of them. He could not conceive Russia holding well together without the Imperial system. On being asked whether he wanted to extend Czarism to the Sub-Danubian Slav races, he declared that nothing was farther from his thoughts. All he wanted was liberty for them to develop themselves according to their natural instincts and affinities. I could gather from what he said that he would help them in the same spirit as that which moved Lafayette when he went to place himself at Washington's disposal. He believed that the Danubian provinces if liberated would stand towards Russia in the same relation in which the United States stand towards England, and that there would be keen commercial rivalry between Varna and other Sub-Danubian ports and Odessa. He spoke of the Czar as being well-intentioned and extremely honest, and said that all the Slavonic peoples owed an eternal debt of gratitude to Alexander II. for having been the first to give a political expression to Slav aspirations. The General looked upon Nihilism as a disease which arose from the German system of education adopted in the reign of Nicholas. It was Hegelism taken up by nervous, impressionable youths; in a word, Hegelism gone mad. The Nihilists were hostile to all national tradition, made war against every historical association, and would destroy everything in Russia except the soil.

It appears that in Berlin more dispassionate views with regard to General Skobelev's speech are beginning to prevail, and the friends of peace are exerting themselves to the utmost to soothe the public mind. There are some who deny that there has ever been any real danger, but that is not the opinion of those who are best informed. It is certain that the wires between Berlin and St. Petersburg have been very busy of late; that a very lively exchange of opinion has been going on for the past few days between the German and Russian Governments; and that, in spite of all that has been done, there still remains a dark cloud on the horizon. No one doubts that Germany wants peace. At the same time that Prince Bismarck's detestation of Pan Slavism could hardly fail to be intensified by late events is only too probable. It is not the words of Skobelev only, but the entire Russian situation which is the source of the deep distrust prevailing here.

The Czar has given orders that General Skobelev shall be summoned to return to St. Petersburg. The General is consequently expected there very soon, and will be required to give an explanation of his speech to the Serbian students in Paris.

AMERICA.—The responses from the American Ministers in Central America and Mexico to Mr. Blaine's scheme for a Congress of American Republics causes general amusement. Mr. Logan's reply from Guatemala, saying that three of the five Central American States have a scheme for forming the union of all, and that he fears Mr. Blaine's project will be regarded as an interference with their plan, is likely to dismiss the whole subject amid general laughter.

A public meeting, held in Philadelphia last week, the Mayor presiding, raised a fund to care for the 300 refugee Russian Jews, who will arrive in America on the steamer *Illinois* from Liverpool. Stirring addresses were made and strong resolutions were adopted, requesting the Congress to protest against the Russian ill-treatment of the Jews. The refugees will be received on their arrival and cared for till homes are found for them. About 2,600 refugee Jews from Russia have thus far this season arrived in this country. The Florida Land Company gives 40a. of land to each of fifty families.

The Senate has passed a Bill making polygamous marriages punishable by fine and imprisonment, and depriving those who contract them of all the rights of citizenship. According to the *Daily News* correspondent, it is generally believed that the law will be inoperative. Only about 8 per cent. of the Mormons are actually polygamists. These will be disfranchised and made incapable of holding office, but the remainder of the Mormon population constitute the large majority, and would rule the territory under the control of the disfranchised polygamists, whose influence would be stronger than ever, since they would be revered as martyrs to the common faith.

The House has passed a Bill granting Mrs. Garfield an annual pension of 5,000dols.

On the Festival of the Conversion of St. Paul the Rev. D. Cortland Whitehead, D.D., was consecrated Bishop of Pittsburgh, in succession to the late Dr. Kerfoot.

EGYPT.—The Chamber of Notables has adopted a resolution asking for communication of all treaties and conventions concluded between the Egyptian and other Governments, or between Egypt and foreign subjects, in order to enable the House to avoid involuntarily infringing any such engagements. The President of the Chamber has written a letter to the Ministry transmitting the demand made by the Chamber.

A telegram from Constantinople says:—

The Sultan is said to have received with satisfaction communication of the Notes of Lord Granville and M. de Freycinet on the Egyptian question. His Majesty admits the force of the explanations they contain—namely, that Collective Notes had been presented to the last Khedive, Ismail Pasha, without calling forth any remonstrance from the Porte, and that France and England are desirous of maintaining the sovereignty of the Porte over Egypt. The Ottoman Government do not consider it necessary that they should receive com-

munication of the Note to the Khedive, as they are already aware of its contents through the previous communications of Musurus Pasha and Lord Dufferin. It is stated that the Sultan has been entirely reassured with regard to the Egyptian question, both by the Collective Note of Lord Granville and M. de Freycinet and by the knowledge that the other Powers are averse to any isolated action in Egypt being taken by France and England.

GREECE.—A telegram from Athens says:—For a generation past such severe weather as we have recently had here has never been known in Athens. While we hear of Middle and Western Europe enjoying a winter of unusual mildness, we have been experiencing one of extraordinary rigour. In the streets of the village of Cephissia, at the foot of the Pentelikon, only a few miles from Athens, the snow has been lying for days six feet deep. Even in Athens itself the streets have been blocked for three successive days with three feet of snow on the ground. The day preceding the fall the same streets had to be sprinkled with water, owing to the clouds of dust.

The Mhow correspondent of the *Indian Mirror* writing under date 19th January, says:—"The Sepoys of the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, who cut such a bad figure in the battle of Maiwand, and who are now located at Mhow, do not seem to have as yet been able to efface the marks of disgrace with which they were stained in that battle. They are now trying to make good their past shortcomings with a vengeance. But this time not on the valiant and redoubtable Afghans, but on the poor shopkeepers and vegetable sellers of Mhow who happen to come in contact with them. The other day a number of these Sepoys created a great disturbance in the vegetable and meat markets; but this time the *kungras* (vegetable sellers) and the butchers being more than a match for them, gave them such a sound beating that one of them had to be carried in a *duli* to the Regimental Hospital, where, I hear, he has since died of his wounds. The conflict would have certainly taken a more serious aspect, but for the timely arrival of the commanding officer on the spot, who ordered all the Sepoys to be taken to their regiment at once under a guard. But such was the consternation among the bazaar people, that to allay their fears, and to prevent any fresh disturbance, guards had to be posted in different places in the bazaar all throughout that night. I hear that the Sepoys are still smouldering under the defeat, and are contemplating to create another disturbance on a grander scale whenever they get an opportunity. Yesterday morning the scene of disturbance was the regimental quarter itself, and the outcome of it was of a far more serious nature, as it ended with the loss of four lives, one of whom was a European officer—viz., Lieutenant-Colonel Henslow, the officer second in command. The particulars of the occurrence are as follows:—A Punjabi soldier of this regiment was punished with two hours' extra drill for a couple of days. In the course of execution of this punishment, the Adjutant-Jemadar used some abusive language to him, which the fellow took so much to heart that he resolved to have his revenge on the Jemadar by putting an end to his life. To carry this resolution into practice he entered his hut, armed himself with his rifle and thirty rounds of loaded cartridges, and was about to go out again, when his wife asked him what he was going to do, and he replied that he was going to kill his enemy. On hearing this she got afraid, and tried to stop him, upon which he sent a bullet through her body and killed her on the spot. Then, rushing out of his hut, he met the Jemadar, the object of his revenge, and fired at him. Just at this moment, a recruit boy having unfortunately come in the way, the bullet passed through his body, killing him on the spot, and hit the Jemadar on the upper part of one of his arms, injuring it to such an extent as to necessitate its being amputated. In the meantime, Colonel Henslow having been informed of all this, came out of his bungalow and ordered the Sepoy to give up his arm. On his refusing to do so he fired at him, but missed his aim. Taking advantage of this mishap, the Sepoy, in his turn, fired at the *sahib*, and hit him on his hip, and thereby felling him to the ground. After this the scoundrel deliberately shot himself dead. The wound received by Colonel Henslow appeared at first sight to be a very slight one, but when all the efforts of the medical officers could not succeed in finding out the bullet, every one began to despair of his life. He breathed his last at ten p.m. last night, leaving behind him his wife and a large circle of friends to deplore his loss."

A correspondent of the *Natal Mercury* draws attention to the danger to the peace of Zululand of the existence there of Cetewayo's son and heir. He says:—"At the close of 1878 or the beginning of 1879 a war with the Zulus was decided upon; the merits of the case we are not going to discuss here. There was a war, and a pretty mess we made of it; however, thanks to the liberality of the Imperial Treasury, it was brought to a close, and Cetewayo was a fugitive in the bush, from whence he was brought out, not even then without a dispute as to the merits of the detectors employed. However, he was brought out and sent off in triumph to Cape-town, and there he is to the present day, and the great discussion of the day is whether the return of the King to his own country would be the best policy to be adopted, and whether it would be likely he would profit by the past or not; but while this is going on it appears to have been quite forgotten that in the Zulu King's case, as in that of Hintza in the Transkei, and that of Charles I., there is a son to take his place. No sooner was Hintza killed than his son Krelli succeeded him. No sooner had the tragedy of Whitehall window been carried out than Charles II. was a menace to the Protector's Government, and with Cetewayo it is the same. Should a telegram be received to-morrow that the King of Zululand had died in Capetown while a prisoner, the whole of Zululand would wake up to the fact. The King is dead, long live the King; and his son, a smart boy of about 14 years of age, would be accepted without delay by the Zulu Heptarchy as their King, and in him they would to a man see a settlement of the difficulty. They would rally round the boy, and in addition to the fact that he was their King, like Krelli and Charles II., he would have a grievance, 'the white man killed my father,' and I have grave doubts whether there are 500 able-bodied warriors north of the Tugela who would not rally round the young King, and support him and his

destinies as fervently as loyal men ever did under the same circumstances in the history of any country in the world; and who could blame them for it?"

IRELAND UNDER MR. GLADSTONE.

Another murder is reported from county Londonderry. The body of a cattle-dealer named John Dillon has been found on one of the mountains near Dungiven, and that death was the result of foul play there can be no doubt. There was a terrible wound in the forehead, and one ear was literally torn from the head. The deceased was last seen alive at Dungiven fair on Tuesday.

The efforts to maintain the "No-rent" programme through the country are being industriously fostered by means of "No-rent" manifestoes, which appear every week under a different form. On Sunday several of these documents were posted throughout the country. One was placed on the wall of the Lough Roman Catholic Chapel, just outside the city of Cork. It ran thus:—"Davitt has said that rent, in good or bad times, is an immoral tax upon the industry of the people. Pay no rent. Down with landlordism. God save Ireland!" The clergyman of the church, on discovering the placard, tore it down, but not before it had been read by the members of the congregation, who were chiefly farmers. Two persons were arrested at Castlemartyr, county Cork, for posting the manifesto.

Notices were found posted upon the property of Lord Cloncurry, at Murroe, county Limerick, warning that tenants if they came to an amicable arrangement with him they would be shot, and that any person who was found in communication with him would be visited by Captain Moonlight.

At a pig market held at Mallow last Saturday the purchasers deducted 6d. from the price of every pig, and informed the owners that they intended to give it to the Political Prisoners' Sustenance Fund. About 800 pigs were sold.

It is stated that at the coming annual elections of poor-law guardians in Ireland at least fifty of the suspects at present confined in the various prisons will be nominated in the districts in which they were resident before arrest, and several of the suspects at present holding positions as poor-law guardians will be put forward for re-election.

The house of a man named McCann, a herd in the employ of Mr. Rush, of Ballinacolin, Claremorris, was fired into on Monday night. All the outhouses on a farm at Ballygarron, county Waterford, were on Monday night destroyed by fire. A man named Morrissey had recently been evicted from the farm.

The men who were arrested in connection with the murder of Lord Ardilaun's bailiffs were brought up on Tuesday at Clonbur Petty Sessions, county Galway. The Crown having no material evidence against them, the Bench discharged them all; but ten of them were immediately re-arrested under the Protection Act.

Dr. Croke, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Cashel, writing to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, refuses to be a party to the proposed address to the people of Ireland against the mutilation of cattle, believing that the outcry was raised to discredit the Land League. The Archbishop thinks the Queen might with equal propriety have expressed similar abhorrence with regard to the eviction of Irish tenants because of their inability to meet the requirement of ruthless and exacting taskmasters.

The Rev. Roderick Ryder, Incumbent of Errismore, co. Galway, was shot at on Monday evening when returning home from Clifden. The shot did not take effect, and a number of stones were then thrown, one of which knocked off his hat, which was subsequently found on the road with a hole in it, as if pierced with a bullet. Mr. Ryder was formerly a Roman Catholic priest, but for some years past he has been engaged as a Protestant clergyman in the Connemara district.

The house of a farmer named William Carroll, in co. Limerick, was set on fire by an armed party on Tuesday night. Carroll had paid his rent.

The police seized two bales of *United Ireland* at Armagh on Wednesday. They weighed four hundredweight. The Land League organ is openly sold in the leading Dublin thoroughfares, and from hour to hour policemen make a "raid" on the newsboys, which commences generally with a chase and terminates with the seizure of one copy of the journal, dropped by the newsboy to divert attention and escape further pursuit.

Upwards of five hundred labourers paraded the suburbs of Cork on Wednesday, visiting the houses of gentlemen and well-to-do farmers, and demanding increased wages. Their requirements are 10s. a-week, with garden and grass for a few sheep. Their demands were granted in several instances, and where their terms were not agreed to they used threatening language; and in a few cases where the persons so threatened refused to join their movement they assaulted them.

SPECTACLES VERSUS BLINDNESS.—One-fourth of those suffering from blindness can trace their calamity to the use of common spectacles or lenses imperfectly adapted to the sight. Mr. Henry Laurence, F.R.S., Oculist Optician, personally adapts his Improved Spectacles at his residence, 3, Edgelyield-gardens, Euston-square, London, daily (Saturdays excepted) ten to four. Sir Julius Benedict writes:—"I have tried the principal Opticians in London without success, but your spectacles suit me admirably. The clearness of your glasses, as compared with others, is really surprising." Dr. Bird, Chelmsford, late Surgeon-Major, W.E.M., writes:—"I could not have believed it possible that my sight could have been so much improved and relieved at my age, 82. I can now read the smallest print, although suffering from cataract on the right eye." The Rev. Mother Abbess, St. Mary's Abbey, Hendon, says:—"The spectacles supplied to myself and several members of the Convent have given great satisfaction." Similar testimonials from John Woolcott, Esq., F.R.C.S., Founder of the Kent County Ophthalmic Hospital, Maidstone; Ven. Archdeacon Palmer, Clifton; Lieutenant-General Macmillan, Brentwood; the Rev. Joseph Hargreaves, Uxbridge-road, and hundreds of others. Mr. Laurence's Pamphlet, "Spectacles, their Use and Abuse," post free.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The sitting lasted an hour and twenty-five minutes. It was signalled by a slight passage of arms between the leaders on the two sides of the House, Lord GRANVILLE intimating that the Government had no intention of taking part in the constitution or proceedings of the Select Committee to be appointed to inquire into the operation of recent land legislation for Ireland, and Lord SALISBURY caustically alluding to this decision as "grave and without precedent," and adding that he could hardly think that the noble Lord looked with much satisfaction to the verdict of the inquiry, since he was unwilling to join in it. The subject of the Mar peerage having next been brought before their Lordships, Lord ORANMORE and BROWNE put a question relative to Irish affairs, the oft-repeated statement being made by Lord CARLINGFORD that the Government were "fully alive to their responsibilities," and that police protection would not be withdrawn from caretakers without special inquiry into the circumstances of each case. Next Lord GRANVILLE, in reply to Lord STRATHEDEN and CAMPBELL, said that two private Bills had been introduced relative to the Channel Tunnel, and the Government would institute such an inquiry as would decide all material considerations of the result. Lord CAIRNS then introduced two Bills dealing with settled land, and further to amend the law and practice of conveyancing, and these measures, which were similar to those introduced and sanctioned by their Lordships last session, were read a first time.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

The active warfare of the session began in real earnest in the Commons. The whole night in fact was given up to the most lively debate, in which, whatever the importance of the speakers who at various times claimed the attention of the House, the interest never ceased to be maintained. Not a little of the warlike spirit that pervaded the sitting may, perhaps, be ascribed to the little preliminaries that preceded the rising of Mr. Gladstone to move the first rule of procedure. These preliminaries embraced a notice which fell like a bombshell upon more members than those sitting in opposition, and that was to the effect that on Monday the Premier would move that Parliamentary inquiry at the present time into the working of the Land Act would tend to defeat the operation of that Act, and be injurious to the interests of good government in Ireland. Thick-and-thin Ministerialists of course cheered, as in duty bound, this announcement of the form which the Government counterblast to the decision of the Upper House would take; but at once it was evident that so far as the Opposition was concerned their spirit had been thoroughly roused by the intimation. In reply to Mr. GOSSET, the PREMIER said that the resolution of which he had given notice would be the first order on Monday, and the right hon. gentleman having then moved the postponement of the orders, appertaining to that sitting until after the new rules were considered, the Opposition batteries opened fire. First, Sir Walter HARTLETOT complained that Parliament was now being "collared" all round, and that even the House of Lords was being threatened. He challenged the Government for explanations, but the Premier was indisposed to offer any before "the proper time"—next Monday. Mr. GOSSET, Mr. NEWDEGATE, Mr. CHAPLIN, Mr. BIGGAR, Mr. P. WYNDHAM, and Mr. CALLAN, however, could none of them accept the Premier's view of the matter, and, one after the other, they also pressed for explanations. It was urged that before the House was asked to arrange its business so as to assist an attempt to gag the House of Lords, they should have information given them as to how they would stand in respect to the discussion of the new rules. Why, it is asked, should the House be called upon to enter on the discussion of the new rules, and then have the discussion "interdicted" by an important and probably acrimonious debate on quite a different topic? Why, too, hon. members demanded, if the resolution of which the Premier had just given notice was to be regarded as of an urgent character, should the House not begin the discussion of it next Thursday, and defer the debate on the new rule till after the resolution was decided upon? These were questions which largely commended themselves to the judgment of Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE himself, who appealed to the Government either to postpone the resolutions on procedure until they were prepared to go through with them, or to give a promise that they would not interpose any other business. The Government, however, were not disposed to yield, and Lord HARTINGTON was put forward to inform the House of the fact. Mr. POWER and Lord CLAUD HAMILTON continued the discussion, and hon. members then for the first time learned, through the Premier, that if they did begin the debate on the resolution relating to the Select Committee on Thursday, they would not be able to continue it on Friday if they wished, because on that day Supply would have to be taken. They might, Mr. GLADSTONE suggested, even have to take a Saturday sitting. At this intimation something suspiciously like a groan proceeded from Conservatives and Liberals alike. Sir RICHARD CROSS regarded the multiplication of business as only another reason for not taking the new rules before the other matters were disposed of. After a few remarks from Lord PERCY, Sir H. TYLER, and Mr. W. H. SMITH, all in the strain of disagreement with the Government, Mr. GLADSTONE attempted to mollify the opponents of Saturday sittings by offering to put down Supply for Thursday. Lord R. CHURCHILL, Sir J. MCKENNA, and Lord J. MANNERS having next addressed the House, a motion made by Sir JOHN HAY for the adjournment of the debate was rejected without a division, and the Premier's motion for postponing the orders of the day agreed to.

Mr. GLADSTONE, cheered by his followers, then rose to move the first rule of *clôture*. Having first expatiated on the gravity of the circumstances that had rendered such a proposal in his judgment necessary, and on the importance of measures, if taken, being adequate in character, he entered into lengthy historical references to show the way in which the business of the House had developed since the passage of the Reform Bill, owing not only to the enlargement of Her Majesty's dominions, and the fact that our interests were such that every great event that occurred in the

world vibrated, so to speak, through that House, but owing to the changes that had occurred in the views and ideas of men—changes that had resulted in an enormous increase in the demands for legislation. Their experience, he said, had indeed been that they had had a constant increase of work, and all the while there had been a constant decrease of the power to discharge the duties imposed upon them. This had rendered a change of procedure necessary, and 'addressing himself to the first rule specifically, he informed the House that in framing it the Government had consulted with the most experienced members and the greatest authorities of the House. What he proposed to do was to move the resolution as it stood—with, however, a slight addition. He would make the rule to read in such a way that before *clôture* could at any time be imposed 200 members at least must vote for the motion, unless there were less than forty (the proper quorum of the House) voting against it, in which case 100 would suffice to support and carry it. Upon the operation of the resolution in this form he enlarged, and with regard to the more abstract question, he alluded to their past experience of "obstruction," stating that in his view obstruction was resistance to the prevailing will of the majority of the House otherwise than by argument. It was this which they had to provide against, and he thought the provision ample and safe. In the first place the intervention of the Speaker would be necessary, and moreover it would be necessary that the Speaker should be satisfied that his interference was called for by the evident sense of the House. Even then it would be necessary that the opinion of the Speaker should be backed up by a resolution of the majority of the House. He believed, therefore, that the safeguards were such that the House would still preserve full liberty of speech, and be able even to tolerate license of speech. The rule, however, would check such license where it had a tendency to incapacitate the House from adequately discharging its legitimate functions. With the declaration of this opinion, the right hon. gentleman, having spoken for an hour and three-quarters, proceeded to make an eloquent peroration, in the course of which he referred to the fact that though his own "Parliamentary tenure" must soon close, he was desirous that he should not leave the House in a paralysed condition in the management of its business.

The PREMIER'S speech had carried the sitting well into the dinner-hour, but, nevertheless, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE was honoured with a full House in next opposing the Premier's proposal. In a characteristically argumentative speech he objected to the principle of a majority of the House having the power of summarily closing the debate, and though he admitted that safeguards were provided, he held that they would be of little use if the principle of the resolution were once admitted. They were, in fact, he said, to do a great evil to gain a comparatively little good. The other resolutions would of themselves be sufficient to check persistent obstruction, but by the first they might not only have free and legitimate discussion stifled, but the Speaker placed in an invidious position. In opposition to such a proposal they might remember that when the House refused urgency for Supply last year, much better work was done without it than might have been done with its aid. This reminded him that the British Parliament had no necessity for going to foreign countries for precedents, although in the French and other Continental assemblies the *clôture* had not worked well. For these reasons he hoped that the House would pause seriously before it adopted the resolution before it. On concluding Sir Stafford was loudly cheered. The discussion was continued by Sir C. FORSTER, who found in the fact that the initiative was left to the Speaker a safeguard against the abuse of the resolution; and by Mr. WATNEY, who feared that the new rules would put too much power in the hands of the Prime Minister. Sir JOHN HAY also opposed, believing that if the half-past twelve rule were done away with, obstruction also would cease. The rule was next supported by Mr. G. H. PALMER, and vigorously opposed by Colonel ALEXANDER, who made effective reference to the former conduct of the "high priest of obstruction," Mr. Chamberlain, and of other members of the Government. This was a strain which was also taken up even from the Radical benches when Mr. MARRIOTT moved an amendment against the power of closing a debate being conferred on a majority of members. In his opinion the resolution came with a very bad grace from a Ministry containing more eminent obstructionists than any Government had ever contained before. A jemmy, he observed, by way of illustration, was a very harmless instrument in the hands of a delicate young girl, but it was a very different thing in the hands of a burglar, and that was what he thought when he saw men like Mr. Chamberlain asking for that political jemmy, the *clôture*. Amidst loud Opposition cheers the hon. member read quotations from the writings and speeches of members of the Government who had formerly opposed the *clôture*; and, with great effect, he pointed out that during the recess the boast had been made by Ministers that in two years they had passed more legislation than the late Government in six years. For the boldness of his utterances Mr. MARRIOTT met with a rebuke from Mr. GOSCHEN; and Mr. E. STANHOPE then opposed the resolution on the ground that its object was not to deal with obstruction, but to stop lengthened, although legitimate, discussion. The proposed rule having next been supported by Mr. RATHBONE, the debate was adjourned shortly after midnight, on the motion of Mr. RAIKES.

The Rivers Conservancy and Floods Prevention Bill was now read a second time, after a division challenged by the Irish members, and in which 147 were for and 18 against. The Bills of Exchange Bill and the Parochial Charities (London) Bill were next read a second time, and some discussion then ensued on Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE'S motion for leave to bring in a bill to make better provision for the superannuation of the officers of the Poor Law Commissioners in Ireland. After an ineffectual attempt on the part of the Irish members to obtain an adjournment of the debate, the leave was, however, given by 102 against 9. Soon after the House adjourned at five minutes to two.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Augmentation of Benefices Act Amendment Bill was read a second time in the Upper House, and some discussion then ensued on the Channel Tunnel

scheme, Lords Bury, Brabourne, Stanley of Alderley, and Dunsany, taking part. Lord GRANVILLE, in reply said that the committee now being appointed, was not to consider and report on the merits of the rival schemes, but was of a purely professional and scientific character. It had, in fact, to consider the military aspects of the undertaking, and after the report was received and considered, the Government would advise Parliament what course to take in reference to the Bills now under consideration.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

A notice from Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE of his intention to oppose the Premier's motion next Monday to postpone the orders of the day for the purpose of bringing forward the resolution against inquiry into the working of the Land Act, itself gave prelude to what will probably be a strong party debate. After this, however, Sir George Elliot having taken the oath and his seat for North Durham, and questions having been disposed of, quite a tempestuous discussion was raised on Mr. LABOUCHERE moving for a new writ for Northampton in the place of Mr. Bradlaugh. The motion was made on the ground that Mr. Bradlaugh was disqualified by the House from taking his seat, and the sinister plea was put forward on its behalf that Northampton should not be deprived of one-half of its representation. This plea the House generally was inclined to regard as one of sentiment, which must give way to more practical and immediate consideration. Lord R. CHURCHILL, on his part, however, was disposed to take a different view, and possibly seeing in the prospect of a new election in Northampton a possible solution of the Bradlaugh difficulty, and some chance of an accession to the Conservative ranks, he, equally with Mr. Labouchere, was in favour of a writ going forth. He, however, preferred to base the motion for such a writ on the fact that Mr. Bradlaugh was "disqualified by law," rather than by the House, and he moved an amendment to that effect. To this as well as the motion of Mr. Labouchere, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL raised the objection that it appeared to be assumed that as Mr. Bradlaugh had been prevented by resolution from taking his seat, the House should proceed by resolution to expel him. Sir H. GIFFARD asked if the motion was made with Mr. Bradlaugh's consent, and received an affirmative answer from Mr. Labouchere. Sir J. Mowbray, Mr. Staveley Hill, Serjeant Simon, Colonel Makins, Mr. Newdegate, and Mr. O'Donnell now took up the discussion almost entirely in opposition to both motion and amendment. Hon. members on the Conservative side of the House naturally regarded the motion as of a hostile and suspicious character, whilst Liberals, on their part, failed to see that what would practically be an expulsion of Mr. Bradlaugh would decide the difficulty either in his favour or otherwise. Subsequently the Conservative view was well expressed by Sir S. NORTHCOKE, who very clearly pointed out that the House was in no way constrained to act at all in the matter. If the electors themselves wanted the seat to be declared vacant it was for them to petition with that object. If Mr. Bradlaugh himself was dissatisfied, there was nothing to prevent him from taking the Chiltern Hundreds. This was a statement of the case which no one offered to challenge, and accordingly the Speaker proceeded to put the question. First of all the House agreed to the elimination of the words specifying that Mr. Bradlaugh had been disqualified by the House, but it refused to substitute the words describing him as disqualified by law. At this stage no little merriment was caused by the discovery that as the motion now stood, it ended with the word "who," which had preceded that part of the original sentence which, in effect, described Mr. Bradlaugh as disqualified by the House. Thus, instead of the motion requiring a new writ "in the room of Charles Bradlaugh, Esq.," it required a new writ "in the room of Charles Bradlaugh, Esq., who." Mr. LABOUCHERE suggested that the "who" should be removed. But this could not be done. As firmly asserting its right to exist as the hon. member for Northampton himself, it claimed, according to the ruling of the Speaker, that it should be put to the House as an integral part of the resolution. In this ludicrous state of affairs the House voted, when the motion was declared lost, the offending "who" being relegated to obscurity by 307 against 18.

At once Mr. Bradlaugh stepped forward to the table. This was an event which was not wholly unexpected. Not so, however, the extraordinary farce that Mr. Bradlaugh had prepared himself to enact. Drawing from his pocket a book which Lord Randolph Churchill afterwards suggested might have been a work with which the quasi-member for Northampton has been notoriously identified, and which, Mr. O'Donnell suggested might have been a collection of comic songs, he proceeded, to the utter astonishment of the House, to repeat the words of the oath which is administered to members, then kissing the volume which he held in his hand. By way of completing the process of thus forcing the House by strategy, he next produced a document, which was understood to be the usual declaration, and, hastily signing it, he pushed it forward to the clerk at the table, and then stood facing the Speaker. His proceedings had been the work of a moment, and hon. members had hardly recovered from their amazement and indignation, when the voice of the Speaker was heard requesting the hon. member to retire below the bar in accordance with the resolution of February 7. With an assertion that he had taken the oath prescribed by the law, Mr. Bradlaugh retired below the bar, but he had no sooner done so than, passing by the sides of the cross benches, he went to the place that he was wont to occupy on the Radical benches, and before he exercised privileges of membership, and before he was compelled to hover like another Peri at the gates of Paradise and remain below the bar. The SPEAKER intimated that his directions had not been obeyed, but Mr. BRADLAUGH replied that, having taken the oath prescribed by law, he had simply exercised his right of taking his seat. This declaration was received with mixed demonstrations, but the cheers which rose when the SPEAKER again requested him to retire below the bar "and remain there," were not capable of being misunderstood, and, therefore, with a quiet reiteration of the assertion that having taken the oath he claimed his right to take his seat, Mr. Bradlaugh withdrew once more below the bar.

For a moment there was a pause, as though of puzzlement and perplexity on the part of the House,

but it was only for a moment. Lord R. CHURCHILL, on a question of privilege, rose to address the House, ingeniously arguing that Mr. Bradlaugh having taken his seat practically without first taking the oath at all had, according to the statute, caused the seat to be vacated. He therefore moved that a new writ should be issued, but in opposition to this the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, whilst adroitly guarding himself from the appearance of directly championing Mr. Bradlaugh, pointed out that the words of the statute related to members who sat in the House "during a debate" without having taken the oath, and that whilst Mr. Bradlaugh sat momentarily in his place there was no question before the House. He therefore advised them not to act hastily, and hinted at the possibility of their making bad worse if they did not first fully consider the position they were in before they took action. Mr. LABOUCHERE suggested that the legality of the course Mr. Bradlaugh had taken should be left to the decision of a judicial tribunal. The question, he said, could be decided in ten or twelve days, and in the meantime Mr. Bradlaugh would be willing to refrain from troubling the House. Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL again contended that the only course they could adopt was to declare the seat vacant; but Mr. Gladstone, taking a similar view to that adopted by the Attorney-General, asked the House not to commit itself to a course that it might afterwards repent. With the object of giving time for consideration he moved the adjournment of the debate till the next sitting. With this Mr. GIBSON and Sir S. NORTHGOTE concurred, but the latter hoped that after so grave an insult had been offered to the House they would not view the matter lightly. In the course of the subsequent discussion, Mr. CALLAN observed that Wednesday being Ash Wednesday, and the day for sackcloth and ashes, it would in his opinion, be a fitting day for the House to discuss the insult that had been put upon it by a blasphemous infidel.

Mr. E. CLARKE then moved his resolution to provide that the consideration of Bills which had passed a second reading but have not become law should be resumed in the succeeding session of the same Parliament at the stage of committee. To this Mr. BRESFORD-HOPK moved the previous question, and after a discussion, in which Mr. Northcote, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Selator-Booth, Mr. Dodson, and Mr. Lowther took part, the previous question was withdrawn, and the motion of Mr. Clarke was negatived by 126 against 61. Mr. R. PAGET then called attention to the incidence of local taxation, moving that the injustice of the present incidence of such taxation on owners and occupiers of real property should be remedied by an adequate increase of contributions from general taxation. The motion was seconded by Mr. DUCKHAM, and supported by Sir MASSEY LOPES. Mr. SELATOR-BOOTH and other hon. members joined in the discussion, and after a statement from the PREMIER that the Government must reserve their action in reference to the subject till they brought forward their financial proposals, Mr. PAGET stated that he would take the sense of the House in the matter. Mr. DODSON thereupon moved the previous question, and this was only agreed to by 110 against 103. Conservatives received the intimation of the result with loud cheers, and soon after the House rose, at five minutes past one.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

MR. BRADLAUGH EXPELLED FROM THE HOUSE.

When the House assembled it was evident (says the *Daily Telegraph* in its descriptive report) to everybody that something more decisive than had yet occurred in "the Bradlaugh incident" was at hand. Not merely was there a crowded House, but a quiet determination apparent about the proceedings told of something more than passing dissatisfaction with the individual on whose account the debate was arranged to take place. Even a slight divergence occasioned by Mr. MACFARLANE putting a question to the Speaker was almost resented as being foreign to the purpose for which the House had met. The announcement which the Premier had promised to make on the previous evening was anxiously awaited by hon. members, who were not disposed to forgive any interruption. Outside the House, and in the lobbies further evidence had been afforded of the interest attaching to the occasion. A huge crowd, mainly of "roughs," lined the railings of Palace-yard. The lobbies of the House were invaded by "all sorts and conditions of men," many of them there with no more definite purpose than that of hearing "what was going on." Inside the House, as has been said, the intensest importance was evidently given to the proceedings. Not a seat, not a foot of standing ground, was empty when the Premier rose to make his promised statement. It may here be remarked that Mr. Gladstone on this occasion appeared very ill at ease. The debate on the previous night had been adjourned at his request, on the understanding that Government would on the following day have something to recommend; and the knowledge that he had no such recommendation forthcoming doubtless hampered the leader of the House. Be this as it may, he spoke labouredly and with hesitation, beating round the question rather than addressing himself to it, till, nearly twenty-two minutes having elapsed, he was compelled to say that he intended to take no action in the matter at issue, but to follow the wishes of the majority. To say that this announcement was received with astonishment hardly describes the sensation created. Even Mr. Bradlaugh's supporters who sat below the gangway, and leaned forward with evident anxiety to listen, appeared bewildered; the House was quite unprepared for such a finish, and naturally turned to Sir Stafford Northcote to relieve it from the embarrassment thus created. Sir STAFFORD, nothing loth, at once jumped up, and now began an exciting scene. The leader of the Opposition moved that Mr. Bradlaugh be expelled the precincts of the House, and precluded from even entering the lobbies. The reference he made to the timidity of the Government was at this moment curiously illustrated by the fact that on the front bench there sat not only Mr. Gladstone, but Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Childers, Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, Mr. Chamberlain, Sir Charles Dilke, and Mr. Dodson, while even the steps close to the end of the bench were occupied by Captain Hayter and Mr. Herbert Gladstone, and other members of the Administration were grouped round the Speaker's chair. But if such an array of Ministers proved strength in

numbers, the disorder into which the House fell as soon as Sir Stafford Northcote sat down showed how much guidance was needed, for amid great uproar Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Callan were to be seen contending for a right to speak, while Mr. Labouchere was endeavouring to obtain a hearing from below the gangway. The clamour subsiding, Lord Randolph Churchill's denunciation of his leader's motion as a "milk-and-water policy" lent expression to the general want of discipline now everywhere apparent, and it was only during a long speech which the hon. member for Dublin read from a pile of elaborate notes that anything like order was obtained. Then came a few words from Sir HENRY JAMES to show that, should the House accept Dr. Lyons's amendment, it would be taking a distinctly illegal course, and in this way preparation was made for the final scene of the afternoon.

While all the hubbub had been going on Mr. Bradlaugh had entered the House, and was now to be seen seated on the raised seats in that part of the House which is technically below the bar, with a sheet of paper in his right hand. The apparition was ominous, for the penchant of the junior member for Northampton for addressing the House was well known, and the suspicion that he intended to speak was quickly confirmed by the demand on the part of his colleague that he be "heard in his own defence." Up sprang Mr. MONTAGUE GUEST, who only sat two places away from Mr. Labouchere, to demand where it was proposed the hon. gentleman should speak, and whether as a member or as one who had not taken the oath, when Mr. Bradlaugh was noticed to be moving away from the seat below the bar in the direction of one of the benches below the gangway. Instantly there was a roar of refusal to allow him to say a word, followed by a counter cry from the Radical benches, when Mr. Bradlaugh, who seemed waiting for the Speaker to decide between the contending parties, deliberately sat down within the precincts of the House. Half-a-dozen members on the Conservative side were up at once; and, with almost one accord, Mr. ROBERT FOWLER's voice sounding loudest, perhaps of all, drew the attention of the Speaker to the fact that Mr. Bradlaugh, in disobedience of his orders, had actually entered the House and was sitting there "during a debate." The SPEAKER rose in a most dignified manner and ordered Mr. Bradlaugh to withdraw. The intense silence which followed was changed into a roar once more when it was seen that the object of all the disturbance was upon his legs actually addressing the House. With arm outstretched and paper in hand, he was trying to say, "I claim the indulgence of the House," when the shouts of hon. members drowned his voice, and he yelled with all his might, "I claim my right to sit here for Northampton!" What would he do next? was the question in everybody's mind, when, as the Speaker rose again, Mr. Bradlaugh was seen to regain his place below the bar. The House was in a dilemma, and looked to its leaders. There was a pause, and then Sir Stafford Northcote rose, and was about to speak, when Mr. Gladstone was seen on his feet. Loud calls for the Premier demanded he should act. But still Mr. Gladstone could not see his way clear to move in the matter. "The hon. gentleman was not at that moment disobeying the Speaker; he was back in his place," and the Premier saw no reason to depart from his policy of non-intervention.

The House was at this time, however, by no means disposed to look upon the matter so quietly as hitherto. This new "outrage," as it was justly termed, had roused hon. members to a pitch of excitement such as has probably not been witnessed before in the House of Commons for many years. Mr. Bradlaugh had deliberately sat down in the House in defiance of all the Speaker's orders, and had, figuratively speaking, snapped his fingers in the face of the House. His manner was, however, still the reverse of defiant, whatever his actions might be considered. Indeed, it was noted that he appeared to be suffering from nervous excitement. But the House had had enough of the disturbance, and was determined to put an end to it. When Sir STAFFORD NORTHGOTE rose it was to receive loud cheers from both sides of the House. At first, as the right hon. gentleman said that he wished to withdraw his original motion and substitute for it a graver one, on the ground that by his last move Mr. Bradlaugh had changed the entire situation, there was a murmur of disappointment from below the gangway on the Liberal benches, as though this proposal was to be disputed; but the loud shouts of the major portion of those present overwhelmed the grumblers. The right hon. baronet's new proposal, that Mr. Bradlaugh should be expelled, was evidently to the taste of the House, and was hailed with prolonged cheers. That it had been well considered was plain to everybody; for it had not only been written out in full, but handed to the Speaker for his approval, after an earnest conversation between Sir STAFFORD and his colleagues on the Opposition bench. That it was not too severe for the occasion was further proved when Mr. GLADSTONE rose and said he could not oppose it. The time for dealing effectually with the Bradlaugh difficulty was clearly come. Some formal business had, however, to be transacted before the incident could be closed. Dr. Lyons must be persuaded to give up his amendment, and, ere that could be accomplished, must be permitted to make another lengthy oration. But the purpose of the House was fixed, and it hardly needed Mr. Newdegate to descend from his place, armed with books of reference, and go to the Treasury Bench to point out certain dog-eared passages in Sir Erskine May's volume which appeared to him to suit the occasion.

As Dr. LYONS concluded his second harangue, the SPEAKER rose, and read the question as it stood, Mr. Gladstone almost simultaneously quitting the House, followed, after an interval, by Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, and Mr. Childers. The places of the Ministers who thus fled from the combat were quickly filled, for now there appeared on the front bench, by the side of Lord Hartington, Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Courtney, and Mr. Trevelyan. A division was called, and the House rapidly filled, emptying into the two lobbies, however, directly afterwards. Then it was seen that Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, Mr. Whitbread (who earlier in the afternoon had made a most telling speech against indecision on the part of the House), Lord Richard Grosvenor, Mr. Montague Guest, the Hon. Robert Spencer, and other Liberals had gone into the lobby with the Conservative leader. Sir Charles Dilke, Mr. Mundella, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr.

Courtney, and Mr. Chamberlain had voted with the "noes" against Sir Stafford Northcote's motion, and what was more, it was between the two last-mentioned Ministers that Mr. Bradlaugh walked as he advanced to vote against his own expulsion. The interest which all this occasioned was by no means lessened, moreover, when Mr. Bradlaugh returned to the House in company with the Ministers, and was seen to have recorded his vote in defiance once more of the SPEAKER. As to the result of the division there could be no question, and there was brief cheering when Mr. Rowland Winn, with Lord Crichton, read out that the numbers for Mr. Bradlaugh's expulsion were 291, and those against only eighty-three. When Lord Crichton reported to the House the fact of Mr. Bradlaugh's having voted there was apprehensive silence, lest this again might lead to a "scene." Happily, Sir Stafford Northcote, who, notwithstanding Mr. Gladstone's reappearance in the House, now continued to act as leader, declined to take further cognisance of the incident, and left the division as it stood in the hands of the SPEAKER, who announced the decision to which the House had come. Mr. Bradlaugh stood upon his feet again; it looked for an instant as though he would speak; but he at any rate now saw the futility of any more resistance, whatever his friends might think, for, wiping his hat with his coat-sleeve, he descended the steps which lead to the door, and, amidst the laughter of the Irish members, who had to a man voted for his expulsion, incontinently withdrew. The SPEAKER was again up before the House had time to digress from the business in hand. A second time was the question put, and once more did the "Noes" claim with a feeble shout to "have it." Once more Mr. Gladstone quitted the House, ironically cheered by the hon. gentlemen opposite; once more, too, did the Treasury bench fill with the friends of Mr. Bradlaugh. Another division took place, in which Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Mr. Thorold Rogers, and Mr. Potter added their names to the Ministerialists mentioned, amid whom, too, besides those Liberals who before voted with the "Ayes," were now to be seen Mr. Pender, Captain Hayter, Mr. McCullagh Torrens, and others. The figures, as read out again, showed that not only Mr. Bradlaugh's own vote but those of two of his quondam friends were missing, for the Noes had only polled 80, while the Ayes reached the total of 297; and it was quite a natural sequence that, directly the figures were made known, Sir Stafford Northcote should move for a new writ, and, in spite of objections from one or two hon. members opposite, obtain it on the first time of asking. The House emptied with magical rapidity, and from that moment, for the present at least, the "Bradlaugh incident" was over.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord LAMINGTON called attention to the system of competitive examinations of military officers for commissions in the army. That system, in his opinion, attracted an excessive number of candidates, for whilst there were last autumn 731 candidates for 119 commissions, there were for the examination next month 276 candidates for 30 commissions. He suggested that a preliminary test examination should be prescribed, and that a certain number of marks should be allowed for university degrees. The Earl of MORLEY, remarking that the large number of candidates testified to the popularity of the service, explained that the examination in question was purely technical and military, and was preceded by a qualifying examination before the Civil Service Commissioners. The suggestion of an allowance of marks for university degrees would be exceedingly unfair to other classes of competitors, especially as a certain number of commissions were annually granted to university graduates.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

In the House of Commons Sir C. DILKE informed Mr. Schreiber that Her Majesty's Government had received no information that leave of absence was being granted to large numbers of Russian officers who availed themselves of it to join the insurrection in Herzegovina, nor had they reason to believe that there was any foundation for the statement. The hon. baronet also stated, in reply to Sir H. Wolff, that the Government had no reason to apprehend a disturbance of peaceful relations between Russia and Austria-Hungary and Germany. Mr. GLADSTONE announced, in answer to Mr. McCuan, that he had no intention of introducing any measure for extending the time for applications under the arrears section of the Irish Land Act. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND stated, in reply to Mr. Rankin, that there had been no emigration under the 32nd section of the Land Act, no application for that purpose having been made by any competent body or authorised person. On the motion for going into Committee of Supply on the Supplementary Civil Service Estimates Earl PERCY initiated a discussion on the extraordinary naval, military, and police expenditure which is being incurred in Ireland, and moved for a detailed return. Mr. CHILDERS stated that both in the press and in the House of Lords the expenses had been greatly exaggerated. Since the year 1872 the average strength of the military forces of all arms in Ireland had been 23,000, but during the last two or three months it had varied from 27,000 to 30,000. After careful calculation he thought he could assert positively that the increased charge for the year for transport, billeting, and extra pay would not exceed £30,000, and possibly might not be more than £25,000. As this would be met by savings upon other heads of the Army Estimates it would be unnecessary to ask the House for supplementary army votes. Mr. BIGGAR, advertising to Mr. H. Gladstone's presence at evictions in Ireland, made some strong personal observations with regard to that hon. gentleman, to whom he referred as "Young Hopeful." The PRIME MINISTER characterised the hon. member's language as being of a brutal character, and remarked that perhaps the principal distinction which Mr. Biggar's Parliamentary career would confer on him was, that he had broken down the tradition that a kindly welcome was uniformly accorded by elder to younger members, on which ever side they might sit. There was not, he added, the smallest foundation for the statement that Mr. H. Gladstone had superintended evictions in Ireland. Mr. RICHARDSON, without offering any apology for Mr. Biggar, quoted a dictum of the hon. member's former schoolmaster, that he had been very naughty and troublesome from boyhood. Earl PERCY intimated his intention to withdraw his motion, but the

Irish members insisted upon a division, when the proposal was negatived by 244 to 13. Sir C. DILKE, answering an interrogation by Mr. ARNOLD, said a communication with reference to the commercial treaty had been received from the Government of France, and although it was desirable at that moment to state its terms it appeared the prospect of satisfactory arrangement being concluded was possible under the circumstances. After some discussion on the subject of the threatened withdrawal by the Government of police protection for care-takers placed in charge of vacant farms by the agents of the Property Defence Association in Ireland, to which attention was drawn by Mr. CHAPLIN, the House went into Committee of Supply, and a vote for the Irish Constabulary provoked a protracted discussion.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL.

Major-General Sir E. Wood was introduced on Monday to the Queen at Windsor Castle, and was invested by Her Majesty with the insignia of Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.

Mr. C. P. Ilbert, of the Equity Bar, has been appointed Legal Member of Council at Calcutta, in succession to Mr. Whitley Stokes.

Mr. Michael Davitt was elected M.P. for co. Meath on Wednesday without opposition, in place of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, resigned.

The Shrewsbury Conservative Association have decided to invite Mr. A. R. Scoble, Q.C., to contest Shrewsbury at the next general election.

Mr. Waddy, Q.C., is announced as the Liberal candidate in view of the possible vacancy in the representation of Peterborough.

A Cabinet Council was held on Wednesday in Mr. Gladstone's Room, at the House of Commons. The Ministers present were the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Earl Spencer, Lord Carlingford, Sir William Harcourt, Earl Granville, the Earl of Kimberley, the Right Hon. H. C. E. Childers, the Marquis of Hartington, the Earl of Northbrook, the Right Hon. J. Chamberlain, and the Right Hon. J. G. Dodson.

On Wednesday evening Mr. Corbett, who stood for Northampton at the last election, left for that borough, to contest it in opposition to Mr. Bradlaugh. The writ for a new election was issued on Wednesday night.

It is interesting to note that, whereas at the general election of 1880 Mr. Bradlaugh polled 3,827 votes, as against 3,152 given to Mr. Phipps by the Conservatives, in April, 1881, on re-election, he only received 3,437 suffrages, against Mr. Corbett's 3,303. The Conservatives are sanguine of the result of the coming election, which should take place, according to law, before the end of next week.

A very considerable number of Liberals followed the example of Mr. Gladstone, Sir William Harcourt, and Mr. Childers on Wednesday, and abstained from voting at all on the Bradlaugh question. The lobbies outside the House were nearly filled by hon. gentlemen thus declining to take part in the division.

Many Liberals in the House of Commons are now understood to be opposed to Mr. Gladstone's motion respecting the Lords' Committee, notice of which has been given for Monday night next, and great efforts are consequently being made to solidify the Ministerial party in the House for the coming division. An urgent whip has been issued by both the principal parties in the House for Monday next, though it is expected the discussion will be prolonged over several nights at least.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve the appointment of Mr. Courtney Peregrine Ilbert, of the Equity Bar, as Legal Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India, in succession to Mr. Whitley Stokes, C.S.I., C.I.E.

A meeting of the City of London Junior Conservative Association was held on Wednesday at 18, New Bridge-street—Mr. H. C. Richards in the chair—when the following resolutions, among others, were unanimously carried:—

That this meeting views with the liveliest satisfaction the expulsion from the House of Commons of the would-be representative of atheism and Northampton, and calls upon Parliament to issue a new writ for that borough.

That this meeting emphatically declares its abhorrence of the Prime Minister's efforts to destroy by the *cloture* the rights of free speech in the House of Commons, especially as Mr. Gladstone has so suddenly changed the views he expressed in 1879.

This Association has already received the hearty approval of the Conservative leaders.

The Buckingham Borough Conservative Association met on Wednesday evening and passed a vote of censure upon the borough member, Sir Henry Verney, for sitting in the House of Commons on the evening on which the division was taken on the Bradlaugh question and yet abstaining from voting either for or against the Government. It was also decided upon forwarding to the leader of the Opposition a resolution expressing distress and dismay at the policy of Her Majesty's Government both at home and abroad, and the hope that the day may not be far distant when the affairs of the nation will be entrusted to a Conservative Government. Sir Stafford Northcote was also thanked for the course pursued by him in leading the Conservative party in the House of Commons.

A rumour having been circulated that Mr. Charles Schreiber, M.P. for Poole, intends to contest Bristol in the Conservative interest, he has sent a telegram to his constituents, in which he says:—"If I am alive at the time of the next general election I shall contest Poole, and no other place."

In consequence of the uncertainties of Parliamentary affairs, the visit of the Marquis of Salisbury to Liverpool to lay the memorial-stone of the new Conservative Club, and attend a banquet in the Philharmonic-hall, and a meeting in Hengler's Circus, has been deferred from the 1st of March until Easter week. Sir Stafford Northcote and other members of the late Cabinet have also promised to visit Liverpool on the occasion.

Addressing the Southwark "Help Myself Society," Mr. THOROLD ROGERS, M.P., said that the control of the liquor traffic was solely a working man's question. He could not help feeling that the time was not far distant when the Legislature would find it necessary to do that which would serve to make Englishmen permanently attached to their country.

Lord John Manners presided at a meeting in Leicester, at which a resolution was passed recognising the desirableness of adopting regulations for the prevention of organised obstruction, but strongly condemning the introduction of the *cloture* into the House of Commons as a serious infringement of the right of minorities, and highly injurious to the freedom of debate. Lord JOHN MANNERS, in replying to a vote of thanks, said the Government were in a most despondent condition, and were so conscious of the desperate straits to which they were reduced that they were calling to their aid the most extraordinary remedies to prevent the danger which they apprehended. Nothing could be more desperate than the attempt to gag the House of Commons, and to restrict the immemorial freedom of debate, so that they might force measures which would not stand free discussion and full deliberation. This, however, was nothing to the new proposal which was sprung upon them the previous night. Mr. Gladstone was going to gag the House of Commons and to intimidate the House of Lords as well, so that both Houses of the Legislature should at one and the same time feel the severity of his hand. What could be the object of this extraordinary step? Could it be merely to vent petty spite upon the hereditary chamber for taking action which was perfectly within its legitimate rights? It was not a mere party move, but was supported by a large number of influential Liberal peers. He could not define the motives of Mr. Gladstone, but he knew this, that next Monday the Conservative party would rally like one man and endeavour to defeat this proposal to postpone the orders of the day in order that Mr. Gladstone might move this unprecedented resolution condemning the independent act of an independent Chamber. In Leicestershire phraseology, Mr. Gladstone was apparently riding for a fall, and it seemed very likely that he would have a nasty cropper.

In the first division on Wednesday, on Mr. Bradlaugh's expulsion from the House of Commons, Lord Hartington, Sir H. James, Sir T. Brassey, and Mr. Goschen voted in the majority; Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, Sir C. Dille, Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Mundella, and Mr. Courtney voted in the minority; Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Childers, and Mr. Fawcett left the House and did not vote. Among the Liberal members who voted for the expulsion of Mr. Bradlaugh were Mr. Whitbread, Sir T. Sinclair, Sir T. Colebrooke, Mr. Davies, Dr. Lyons, Mr. Hill, Mr. Torrens, and Sir R. Gordon. The Irish members of all parties voted in the majority, including Mr. Shaw, Mr. R. Power, Mr. M'Coan, Mr. M'Carthy, Mr. Macfarlane, and Mr. Richardson. After the first division, which was taken at half-past four, Mr. Bradlaugh left the House immediately, and on driving away from Palace-yard he was cheered by a small crowd of persons in Parliament-street. The police authorities had made complete arrangements to preserve order. One hundred extra men were placed at the disposal of Mr. Denning, but Palace-yard was kept perfectly clear without their aid. Before leaving Westminster Mr. Bradlaugh thanked the police-inspector for his uniform courtesy, and informed him that when he next saw him it would be after his visit to Northampton. The Conservative candidate, Mr. Corbett, was in London on Wednesday and had an interview with the leaders of his party. At the last election—in April, 1881—Mr. Corbett polled 3,305, against 3,437 votes given to Mr. Bradlaugh.

Speaking on Wednesday evening at a meeting at the Working Men's Club, at Haggerston, where he was introduced by Mrs. Beant, Mr. BRADLAUGH said it was said he had insulted the House of Commons. He was afraid he had, but the House had thought nothing of insulting him; it had thought nothing of insulting his constituency. The House of Commons had prevented him from complying with the law. In order to allow an Affirmation Bill to be passed, he had offered to vacate his seat and seek his constituency. He had sought his constituency, but they had directed him not to ask for the Chiltern Hundreds. With their assistance he would fight this question out. If he lived he would win it as well as man ever won it. His constituency had expressed their confidence in his action, and it was his duty to take the course he had done. He had written to ask if the Government were prepared to take action in the matter, and Mr. Gladstone had replied that they were not. Therefore, he was bound to take the step he did. It was said he had lowered the dignity of the House; he should say he had been more careful of the dignity of the House than had the House of him. He had asked that the seat might be declared vacant; but the House would not grant his request, but tried to keep him back, that his constituency and other constituencies might grow to dislike him. The writ was on its way to Northampton. It would be unbecoming in him to anticipate the verdict of Northampton; but, whatever its decision, he would bow to it, and if it supported him he would fight the battle. He did not believe that Northampton would withdraw its support. It spoke strongly and clearly when he was there, and he was pleased to read that morning that the Liberal and Radical Union of that town had passed a vote of confidence in him. Mr. Bradlaugh concluded by making a passionate appeal to his hearers for their support in his coming struggle.

Mr. Bradlaugh wrote on the 17th inst. to Mr. Gladstone, asking him to state whether or not he was "prepared to take any steps to have the law obeyed in relation to the representation of the borough of Northampton." Mr. Gladstone replied in the following letter:—

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th, and to thank you for referring to my words on the 8th of last August in relation to the question of your taking your seat. When the words were used I had in view, as the probable means of giving them effect, the moving of the previous question, which I thought to be the most regular and Parliamentary method by which the House of Commons might have declined to exercise any jurisdiction in your case, and have left you to act on your own responsibility. Exactly this course has been pursued, and, as you are aware, the House has determined by a considerable majority to take into its own hands the exercise of this jurisdiction. Thus the measure which I contemplated has failed, and I may say, in reply to your inquiry, that I am not prepared with any other to propose.

I have the honour to be, your faithful and obedient,
W. E. GLADSTONE.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—"Mr. Gladstone has probably counted the cost of the extraordinary and

alarming notice of notion which he gave in the House of Commons last night—an act fraught with the gravest issues, striking as it does at the first principles of Constitutional Government. It is nothing less than an attempt on the part of a strong Minister, from his place in the Lower Chamber, to control the authority and reverse the decision of the Upper House in a manner without precedent in modern times. Mr. Gladstone's motion and Lord Granville's announcement fell like a thunderbolt upon the Opposition in both Houses, and placed the Lords and Commons in a position of painful conflict. What with the proposed Rules of Procedure for the control of debates presided over by the Speaker, and the direct challenge to the majority in the Hereditary Chamber, the Premier subjects his Government to the hazard of the die. He must stand or fall by the result; and it cannot for a moment be supposed that a statesman so keen-sighted in politics and of such vast and varied experience has not at the beginning considered what may be the end. It may or may not have been prudent on the part of the Conservative leaders in their Lordships' House to have pressed their motion for an inquiry into the working of the Land Act to a division; but there can be no question that in doing so they were strictly within their right. Mr. Gladstone, however, refuses to submit to the arbitrament of a majority in the concrete, at the very moment when his most persuasive eloquence is enlisted in defence of majorities in the abstract. He and his Government deny that power in the House of Lords which in the House of Commons they are attempting to vindicate. Such a course may be expedient; but it is certainly illogical. Lord Granville announces that the Government, contrary to precedent, will take no part in the constitution or proceedings of the Committee, and it remains to be seen how Lord Salisbury and his friends will deal with a state of things of which Mr. Newdegate, with his thirty-nine years of Parliamentary experience, can remember no example. If it be a fact beyond dispute that the first interests of society and government in Ireland are threatened with immediate danger, no time could have been more appropriate than that of the announcement to have confided to both Houses particulars which could not long remain concealed. In that case the House of Peers, ever on the side of law and order, would cease to stand in danger of reproach and of coercion; nor would a member of Parliament so staid and respectable as Sir Walter Barttelot have ventured to suggest that the Prime Minister seemed inclined to 'collar Parliament all round'—to gag the Commons and threaten the Lords."

Mr. P. A. Taylor, M.P. for Leicester, has written the following letter to a constituent upon the Prime Minister's proposed rules for regulating Parliamentary procedure:—

"Brighton, Feb. 19, 1882.

"My dear Sir,—The rumour to which you refer, that I am not about to support the *cloture* resolutions of Government is perfectly correct, and I accede with pleasure to your suggestion that I should put upon paper my views upon the question, leaving it entirely with you to make them public or not, as you think well.

"It rather surprises me that any of my friends should have thought it doubtful whether I should support a proposition having for its object to put it within the power of a majority to stop discussion upon any questions in the House of Commons. Up to this time, if an Englishman were asked what was the special characteristic of the House of Commons, he would have answered unhesitatingly 'Freedom of discussion,' and I for one am not prepared to sacrifice that principle in order to enable the Government to pass into law more rapidly measures however desirable in themselves.

"My experience as a Radical member of Parliament for twenty years warns me that such a change of procedure would be most injurious in its results. As a Radical it has been naturally my lot frequently to find myself in very small minorities. I have myself introduced questions with which very few sympathised, and which, to the great majority, it was irksome even to hear discussed. How often might I not have expected to have been summarily gagged by a majority on the plea that by my impracticable notions I was stopping the course of practical legislation? And yet I venture to think that in my twenty years of Parliamentary life I have not earned the character of being a talker for talking's sake.

"I differ wholly from those who regard the House of Commons as simply a measure-grinding machine. I believe, on the other hand, that one of its great uses lies in the exercise of that function from which it derives its name—Parliament. It has been rightly called the Great Inquest of the Nation; and when I see propositions made for diminishing discussion, and for curtailing the right of questioning Ministers for the sake of pushing through Government measures, it appears to me we are entering upon a dangerous and reactionary course.

"At the commencement of every Parliament the old form is preserved of asking for and receiving from the Sovereign the right of free speech. It is not from the power of the Crown that individual liberty has now to be protected, but rather from the tyranny of majorities. The mighty power of the House of Commons resembles what has been said of the elephant's trunk—it is strong enough to smash a rock and fine enough to take up a pin. The great danger we have now to encounter is rather of over-legislation than the reverse. There is now no detail of individual social life too minute or too sacred for the intervention of the law; yet this is the time chosen for removing whatever protection there may lie in the protest of minorities in the House of Legislature.

"Of course, I discriminate, or endeavour to do so, between legitimate opposition and obstruction for obstruction's sake; but obstruction is to be dealt with by punishing the individual offender, and not by muzzling the House of Commons. I am prepared to support clauses 5 and 9 of the Government Resolutions, which deal with individual obstructives. It is my decided opinion that, again and again, within my experience have had propositions been withdrawn, and bad measures modified, by the exercise, or by the fear of the exercise, of the defensive powers of a minority.

"That the Radical party in the House of Commons should sit quietly by, and see the Government deliberately forge the weapon whose chief force it is certain will in the future be used against the party of progress is to my mind amazing. It becomes,

however, less annoying, though not less painful, when one becomes aware that not a few of the afore-said Radicals are acting under the strongest pressure from without, and in the teeth of their own convictions. A well-known Radical member replied to my question as to whether it was possible he was going to support the *cloture* by saying, 'I detest it, but I am no more free to vote against it than I should be to refuse my purse on a dark night to a man who held a revolver at my head.'

"If the House of Commons requires purification, that purification must be sought from below, from the constituencies; no permanent advantage can be got by the strength obtained by gagging the minority.

If we cannot pass good measures now, they had better wait until indignant constituencies send us to the right-about; but it seems we are threatened with a dissolution if the Government should be defeated on the *cloture*, and it is supposed that a new election would see the Tories once more in power. So be it, say I for one, rather than diminish the usefulness and degenerate the methods of the House of Commons. To a Government official who in all courtesy represented to me the danger of this rock ahead, I was glad to be able to reply, 'The Government has done so well the last two years, has stamped out Jingoism, and placed us in comparative safety in regard to Afghanistan and South Africa, that we can, if need be, afford to lose you for a brief term.' While in respect to Ireland, our great difficulty, I do not believe that the Tories will venture to interfere with the working of the Land Act, and in so far as coercion is concerned they could hardly go further than the Liberal Government has done.

"It is impossible for me within the limits of a letter to say half I have to say upon the subject; probably hereafter I may find an opportunity for further and *vis-à-vis* communication with my Leicester friends. Meantime, believe me, my dear Sir, very truly yours,
P. A. TAYLOR.

"P.S.—The Government Press declare the power under the *cloture* will not be used—will never be practically oppressive. In my opinion it will be used, and with ever-increasing force; else the majority will say money has been wasted in making a cat-o'-nine tails which rots for lack of exercise. In Mr. Bradlaugh's case the majority trampled law and tradition under foot to gratify spite and to strengthen party. What will the majority not do when we have put the law on their side?"

Conoboration.

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY.

UPPER HOUSE.—THURSDAY, FEB. 16.

The Bishop of LINCOLN, reverting to the resolution passed on the previous day in respect of Mr. Green's imprisonment, thought it was necessary the House should follow the resolution by a rider expressive of the circumstances in which the House found itself. The Lower House had sent up a *gravamen* signed by a large number of its members, and this, as well as the petition which had been presented, should not be passed by *sub silentio*. The *gravamen* was not an *articulus cleri* of the Lower House, but it had the assent of a very large number of the Lower House. This asked their Lordships to approach the Throne with a prayer for the release of Mr. Green; but as their Lordships were aware, the Bishops were debarred constitutionally from approaching the Throne, this proposed action having been ruled by the law officers to be out of the power of the Bishops. The House, however, could express their regret at their inability to take the action asked at their hands, and the expression of this regret would inform the public mind of the position in which the House was placed. He therefore proposed, as a rider to the resolution passed on the previous day, the following:—"That this House, having considered the numerous signed *gravamen* and petition which it has received from the Lower House, praying this House to endeavour to procure the release of Mr. Green by a memorial to the Crown or otherwise, would be thankful to find itself competent, constitutionally, and with due regard to the limits prescribed by law to the exercise of the Royal prerogative, to accede to the prayer of the petition, and that this House would be prepared to adopt any measure which may be found lawful and practical with a view to that result."

The ARCHBISHOP remarked that it had not been customary for the House to answer *gravamina* or petitions. The Bishop of GLOUCESTER and BRISTOL said that the House must be careful in its action, so as not to assent to the language of the *gravamen* and to the assertions contained in the petition.

The Bishop of PETERBOROUGH remarked that if the House had been in the habit of answering *gravamina* he should have supported the proposed order set forth by the Bishop of Lincoln; but under the circumstances perhaps the best action would be simply to inform the Prolocutor of the resolution passed on the previous day.

The Bishop of LINCOLN expressed his objection to the matter being left at this stage, as the public would then think that the Bishops were unwilling to approach the Throne, and would not be aware that the Bishops were constitutionally precluded from so doing. There should be some answer to the Lower House, which had asked the Upper House, as Bishops, to approach the Throne and ask for mercy, and in the resolution passed by the Upper House, there was no reference to the constitutional difficulty in the way of the Bishops taking this step. Though the *gravamen* has not been passed as an *articulus cleri*, yet it had received the assent of the majority of the Lower House, and it had been sent up in the form of a *gravamen* in order to save time. He thought the House should not stand, at this important juncture, upon technicalities.

The ARCHBISHOP thought it was very important that it should be borne in mind that the seven Bishops went to the Tower protesting against the Crown exercising the dispensing power. This being so, the Bishops of to-day could not approach the Throne, as was asked by the *gravamen* and petition, asking the Crown to exercise the dispensing power over the law. As far as he understood the matter, if the Crown were to accede to the prayer of the *gravamen* and petition it would be exercising the dispensing power over the law, and dispensing with the law of the land, and not merely exercising the right of pardon. This was the position of the case as stated

by the highest authority—that of the law officers of the Crown.

There was a lengthened conversational discussion on the wording of a resolution to meet the circumstances, and ultimately their Lordships considered the matter in private. When the House again sat in open Session,

The Bishop of HEREFORD moved as a rider to the resolution passed on the previous day:—

That this House, having regard to the serious legal and constitutional difficulties in this case, regrets that it is precluded from approaching the Crown with a petition for the release of Mr. Green.

The Bishop of LONDON seconded this rider.

The Bishop of LINCOLN assented to the motion taking the place of the one he had proposed.

The motion was then carried, and was communicated to the Lower House through the Prolocutor and his assessors, who attended.

The House then adjourned.

LOWER HOUSE.—THURSDAY.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND YEAR-BOOK.

Archdeacon EMERY gave notice that he would move:—

That this House has satisfaction in hearing that the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge has undertaken to publish the official year-book of the Church of England, the design of which this House has already approved, and will be glad through its committee to give such help as will assist in perfecting this desirable work. The motion was seconded by Archdeacon HANNAH, and carried unanimously.

ENDOWMENT OF PAROCHIAL CHURCHES.

Archdeacon KAYE presented the following *gravamen*:—

That in the present state of the law no one is legally chargeable with the expense of rendering from time to time authentic returns of the property which forms the endowment of the parochial churches; that in the absence of such authentic returns some of the clergymen taking possession of their benefices have found difficulty in ascertaining what the property is to which they have been inducted, whilst at the same time there is danger of the property being lost; that the attention of his Grace the President, and of their Lordships of the Upper House, be respectfully drawn to the subject.

THE PLURALITIES QUESTION.

Canon GREGORY said that he had been asked by the Bishop of Exeter, the chairman of the Joint Committee on this subject, to undertake the charge of their reports in the Lower House. The importance of the report was very considerable, proposing as it did to amend the Pluralities Acts. The main resolution it contained was that ecclesiastical duties should be defined to include "not only the regular performance of Divine service on Sundays and holidays, but all such duties as are enjoined by law, or the performance of which is solemnly promised by every clergyman of the Church of England at the time of his admission to the holy orders of the Church." Few words, he imagined, were needed to make plain the desirableness of such a resolution being passed. At present he was told that when Commissions were held to inquire into cases of flagrant neglect of duty on the part of a clergyman, the only thing considered was whether the legal requisites of duty had been attended to, whether the church was kept open, and whether there was some one there to perform the rites connected with marriages, baptisms, and deaths. Everything else was neglected, and there was absolutely no power, as the Acts now stood, of punishment for the neglect of other necessary duties. Cases had come under his own notice—and he was afraid they were not isolated cases—in which the sick had never been visited, and where the administration of the holy rites of the Church had been systematically left to curates. In the case of one person, who was the wife of a churchwarden of a parish in the centre of England, the clergyman of the parish had never visited her during her many years of painful and dangerous illness. Now, he considered that such things were a scandal to the Church and calculated to injure her position most seriously. (Hear, hear.) It was therefore the bounden duty of that House to apply the most effectual remedy it possibly could, and they would all, he considered, be exceedingly glad to see some method devised by which a man who was found unworthy might be deprived of his benefice. (Hear, hear.) But such a thing would be impossible, and the next best thing was to try and see that by some other means the duties of clergymen were properly performed. According to the resolution the most effectual method of securing this desirable result was to extend the limit of duty which a clergyman should be bound to perform. Further, if that limit of duty were not reached the Bishop should have power to appoint a curate who should live in the parish and look after the souls of the parishioners.

Archdeacon ALLEN supported the adoption of the resolution. At the same time he deprecated the bringing forward of any more cases of the same painful kind as those touched upon by Canon Gregory. He believed that they were extreme instances. (Hear, hear.) They might humbly hope, however, that during the past fifty years, by God's blessing, there had been a great improvement in the clergy with respect to the performance of their duties. (Hear, hear.)

Archdeacon EARLE considered that the real blame for such scandals lay more upon the laity than the clergy. If in all cases the laity and churchwardens had done their duty they should never have heard such a speech as that of Canon Gregory.

The Archdeacon of GLOUCESTER was also of opinion that if the churchwardens did their duty these matters might be very easily corrected.

The Archdeacon of STAFFORD did not like to hear it said of the laity that if they did their duty no alteration of the law would be required.

The resolution was cordially and unanimously adopted.

Canon GREGORY next moved:—

That the Commissioners to inquire into any charge of inadequate performance of duty be the Archdeacon or the Rural Dean, a Canon Residentiary of the Cathedral, elected by the Dean and Chapter; two beneficed clergy of the Archdeaconry, elected, for not more than three years, by the beneficed clergy of the Archdeaconry at the Archdeacon's visitation, to whom the incumbent concerned should be allowed to add a fifth, being also a beneficed clergyman of the diocese.

It was necessary, said the Rev. Canon, that such cases should be tried by a strictly independent tribunal, and as it was hoped that legal gentlemen would not be engaged it was essential that there

should be some one on the Court who was a friend of the accused. With regard to any proposal to add laymen, that matter had been a great deal discussed by the Joint Committee, and they came to the conclusion that if lay members were put on to the Court they would only be introducing lawyers. That was not desirable, for the clergy had a truer appreciation of what was required from clergymen than laymen. (Hear, hear.) In every profession there was a distinct standard of duty and a definite ideal, and therefore it was thought best to make the Committee entirely clerical.

Canon PRITCHETT, as a member of the Joint Committee, said the object was to put the matter out of the hands of the Bishops.

Archdeacon BATHURST urged that the persons elected on the Court must be resident.

Canon YARD asked what was to be done by the Court, composed entirely of clergymen, if witnesses refused to come up. (Hear, hear.)

Archdeacon SANCTUARY remarked, with regard to the question as to whether laymen should be on the Court, that it would be quite right to have a legal assessor. An Archdeacon in his visitations had to deal with parish clerks, and other matters came before them which required legal advice. In cases of difficulty he secured the services of a barrister of standing. He believed if they permitted lawyers to sit on the Court it would be fairer to the accused clergy and would give everyone more confidence in it. He should like to see instead of two incumbents one layman nominated by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions. And then there was the patron. On the proposed Committee the patron was not represented, but he ought to be. (Cheers.) Again, he did not think one of the Commissioners should have been chosen from the Residentiary Canons.

Archdeacon ALLEN said he felt strongly what Archdeacon SANCTUARY had said, and he should therefore move the insertion of the words "two justices of the peace of the county, being members of the Church of England; one to be nominated by the Chairman of Quarter Sessions and one by the patron, or in case one or both decline to appoint them, by the Bishop of the diocese."

Archdeacon SANCTUARY seconded the amendment. Canon GREGORY opposed the amendment strongly. The Court would only have to deal with facts, and why should the patron be represented? In what way could the patron be brought into the question? He should have thought that patrons would be glad to have some one to look after those clergymen who were likely to be brought before the Commission. The objections raised by Archdeacon SANCTUARY were entirely beside the question. (Hear, hear.) The whole punishment contemplated was, if a man did not do his duty he should provide a curate to do it for him, so that the spiritual duties of the parish were properly performed. (Cheers.) The clergy were bound by their profession to be models in life and in words, and they necessarily got a higher sense of moral responsibility than laymen. They wanted the clerical view of the matter taken by the Commission, and to have two laymen appointed by the Bishop was just what the Bishops wished to avoid.

Canon JEFFREYS pointed out that the Commission would have to deal with evidence, and the laymen would strengthen the hands of the Bishops. He hoped the amendment would be carried.

Archdeacon HANNAH considered the proposal of the Joint Committee as being a singularly wise one. What they required was a friendly Commission—(cheers)—and he could not believe that such a Commission could be formed in a more sagacious manner. He did not want to see lawyers on the Commission. In dealing with questions of property or of legal right they must have lawyers, but they were not wanted on this Commission. There was a strong feeling in the country that many a scandal might be stopped by the issue of a friendly Commission who would tell a man that he had better mend his ways, and that his neighbours would not put up with his wrong-doing.

Bishop FARRY remarked that at first he thought that laymen should be added to the Commission, but he had since come to the opposite opinion.

Canon BUTLER reminded the House that if they had lawyers the lawyers would have to be paid, and that was a serious thing. The expense of lawyers might swamp a year's income of a small benefice.

Archdeacon HESSEY said that the difficulty of evidence might be got over by the Archdeacon having with him his official principal, whom he could consult on matters of law.

The PROLOCUTOR: Of course the official principal would be an *amicus curiæ*.

Archdeacon BATHURST observed that they did not exclude lawyers altogether, but only as members of the Commission.

The amendment was then lost, and the original motion was agreed to.

The House proceeded to consider the remainder of the resolutions, which referred to matters of detail.

UPPER HOUSE.—FRIDAY, FEB. 17.

Their Lordships the Bishops met in the Board-room of Queen Anne's Bounty-office, Dean's-yard. His Grace the Archbishop presided, and there were present the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, the Bishop of Hereford, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Lichfield, the Bishop of St. Asaph, the Bishop of Ely, the Bishop of Chichester, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of Bangor, the Bishop of Exeter, and the Bishop of Llandaff.

CHURCHWARDENS' ADMISSION BILL.

The ARCHBISHOP called the attention of their Lordships to the fact that Mr. Monk's Bill to facilitate the admission of churchwardens had, shortly before the House of Commons adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock that morning, been read a second time in a House of eighty-five. His Grace drew attention to what he regarded as the strange peculiarity of the Bill in allowing an incumbent to admit his own churchwarden, while the very object of the Archdeacon's visitation each spring was to meet the churchwardens could come forward "to meet the Archdeacon" (the Bishop's officer) to "answer all questions," and to present whatever might be considered wrong in the parish. Under Mr. Monk's plan, if the incumbent and the churchwardens chanced to be all "careless people," the most miserably served parishes might, for a time, escape observation.

Subsequently the PROLOCUTOR brought from the Lower House an *articulus cleri* on the same subject.

THE PLURALITIES ACTS.

The Bishop of EXETER presented the report of the

Joint Committee appointed last session to confer in regard to the Pluralities Acts, with special reference to cases of inadequate performance of duties and spiritual provision for vacant benefices. His Lordship explained that the Lower House had the previous day agreed to the recommendation of the Committee, with the exception of one point, which they had postponed for further consideration. He had to move the adoption of the report, with the amendments made therein by the other House.

The ARCHBISHOP asked whether the proposals of the Committee—which included under certain circumstances the appointment of a curate who should be paid out of the benefice—were not in the direction of throwing greater burdens upon incumbents. At the present moment incumbents were really in a worse position than any other people.

The Bishop of EXETER said that the proposals of the Committee did not deal with incumbents generally, but only in special cases—in the case of inadequate performance of duty, for instance. Because an incumbent was badly off that was no reason why he should neglect his duty.

Their Lordships then proceeded to discuss the main recommendation of the Committee, which proposed to define precisely that degree of inadequate performance of duty which should subject a clergyman to be dealt with at the hands of the Commissioners.

The ARCHBISHOP considered that it would be impossible to say precisely what was required of a man by the law and his promises. They must either be content with that which was capable of being defined by law, or give a discretionary power to the Commissioners to say such and such a parish is altogether neglected.

This difficulty was eventually met by the insertion of words in the resolution, which was unanimously carried, calling for the "performance of such duties as might reasonably be expected from a clergyman with the cure of souls."

The constitution of the proposed Commission was next discussed, and it was resolved by a majority that it should include one layman, being a Justice of the Peace, and one beneficed clergyman of a given archdeaconry.

LOWER HOUSE, FRIDAY, FEB. 17.

CHURCHWARDENS' ADMISSION BILL.

The Bishop of NOTTINGHAM presented the following *gravamen et reformandum*—

Whereas the second reading of the Bill for facilitating the admission of churchwardens, introduced by Mr. Monk, has just been passed by the House of Commons, whereby a churchwarden may be admitted to his office by the incumbent or the rural dean without attendance at the churchwardens' visitation, and whereas this will undoubtedly lead to the non-attendance of the churchwardens at archdeacon's visitations, and whereas the presence of the clergy and churchwardens at such assemblies, according to ancient custom, is very advantageous, and in many cases necessary—viz., for the purpose of enabling churchwardens to make presentations of such things and persons as are by law prescribed, and for the decision of disputed elections—and whereas facilities exist already by which a churchwarden may be admitted at other times than at the archdeacon's visitation, supposing the visitation to have been unduly postponed, so that no valid reason can be alleged for altering the present practice.

Reformandum—That their Lordships of the Upper House be respectfully requested to take all steps, such as they in their wisdom may see fit, to prevent such a Bill passing into law.

CHURCH PATRONAGE BILL.

Archdeacon HARRISON presented the report of the Committee on "Matters Parliamentary," dealing with the Church Patronage Bill introduced into Parliament during the present session by the Hon. Edward Stanhope. The principal provisions of the Bill, which are endorsed by the Committee, are the prohibition of the sale of a presentation apart from the whole advowson and of the sale of an advowson, until the expiration of five years following the date of purchase or grant. It also makes the payment of interest on purchase money of an advowson illegal, repeals the Act Geo. IV., c. 94, and abolishes donations. In the event of a presentation to a benefice it empowers the parishioners to call on the Bishop to issue a Commission to report whether the presentee is unable from bodily infirmity and mental incapacity to perform his duties adequately, and whether he has committed any offence for which an incumbent would be liable to be deprived of his benefice, and has not since purged the same, the Commission to consist of the vicar-general, the archdeacon, and two laymen—one chosen by the Bishop and the other by the Patron. The Bill enables a Bishop to refuse to institute a presentee under 25 or over 70 years of age, and provides for the presentation of all deeds and grants affecting the sales of advowsons in the Diocesan Registry. The Committee recommend, in addition, that, in the case of any sequestration made after the passing of the Act, the Bishop be empowered, under certain circumstances to be defined in the Act, to remove the sequestration and enforce the registration of the incumbent.

THE PLURALITIES ACTS.

The House also further considered the Report of the Committee on the Pluralities Acts, with special reference to cases of inadequate performance of duty and to the spiritual provision for vacant benefices. The following recommendations of the Committee were endorsed—

That where a curate has been appointed to a parish in which the incumbent is non-resident, by the Bishop, the incumbent shall not be at liberty, without permission from the Bishop, to return into residence until the time specified in his licence shall have expired, nor during that time to interfere in any way with the discharge of the parochial duties as entrusted to the curate by the Bishop. That the limitation, while restraining the Bishop from requiring a curate to be appointed to serve the second church in a benefice which has two churches if the two churches of less than two miles apart, be abolished. That the Bishop shall have authority to define what ministrations in Wales shall be required of incumbents of parishes in Wales, and in parishes in England where there is a population of no less than 500 Welsh-speaking people, and that it shall be an inadequate performance of duty to neglect to provide them.

Canon GREGORY moved that the *gravamen* should be made an *articulus cleri*, which motion was agreed to unanimously.

The House then proceeded to discuss the report on pluralities and united benefices, and also the report of the Committee on matters Parliamentary.

A resolution in favour of a reliable religious census

being taken in Wales, was, after some conversation, agreed to.

Convocation was then prorogued until the 9th of May.

CONVOCATION AND THE RITUALISTS.

(From the Spectator.)

The Convocations of Canterbury and York have been in Session during the week, and in both the Lower House has done its best to justify hostile criticism. If bodies which in law, if not in fact, represent the clergy wish to make their meetings interesting, or their action respected, they must not shirk the question which at this moment most nearly concerns the peace and well-being of the Church of England. If what has been said in either Convocation about Mr. Green's imprisonment is weighed, and not simply measured, it will be seen that, for all practical purposes, it has been completely skirred by the clergy. In the Northern Convocation, which first took the subject in hand, the Lower House adopted a *gravamen* and a *reformandum*. The *gravamen* declared that Mr. Green's imprisonment is a perplexity and a scandal; the *reformandum* asked that the Bishops would do something to get him out. The Archbishop of York replied with much promptitude that the Bishops would do nothing of the kind, and much as we regret Mr. Green's imprisonment, we have no doubt that the Bishops are right. What is the use of getting Mr. Green out of prison if nothing is done to prevent him getting into prison again? Mr. Green has made no secret of his intention to do, as soon as he is out of prison, the same things for doing which he has been put into prison. If he were allowed to officiate in his church to-morrow, he would use the very ritual which he has been ordered not to use. The Court would be again appealed to by the plaintiff in the case, and, as the law stands, it would have no option but again to declare him in contempt, and again to commit him to prison until he should have purged his contempt. There is nothing to be gained, therefore, by opening the prison door for Mr. Green, unless some means can be devised for keeping it more effectually closed against him in the future than it has been in the past. To the particular suggestion offered by the Lower House of the Northern Convocation—that the Bishops should go to the foot of the Throne, and there demand the release of Mr. Green—the Archbishop of York gave the conclusive answer that the case of persistent disobedience to the lawful commands of a competent tribunal is not one for which the clemency of the Crown can properly be invoked. Mr. Green's imprisonment is preventive, not vindictive. It is inflicted to ensure that he shall not disobey the law in future, not to punish him for having disobeyed the law in the past. When the request of the Lower House had been refused, they passed a resolution recommending that diversities of ritual and teaching should be "appeased" by the pastoral authority of the Bishops. As this resolution was seconded by the Dean of Carlisle, we are loth to suppose that there was not more to be said for it than appears. But we are at a loss even to imagine how the pastoral authority of the Bishop of Manchester could have been exercised so as to "appease" the diversities between Mr. Green and the Church Association. The problem how to arrange that fire and water shall live peaceably side by side will certainly not be solved by an arrangement by which one shall "appease" the other. In the Northern Convocation, therefore, the position of the ritualist question is this:—The Lower House has suggested two inadequate methods of dealing with it, both of which the Upper House has wisely rejected.

In the Southern Convocation, things have gone somewhat differently. Here the Upper House has taken the initiative, and, on the motion of the Bishop of Peterborough, has passed a resolution declaring that Mr. Green's imprisonment is "unnecessary for the vindication of the law, and in excess of the latest legislation on the subject of ritual uniformity." The Bishop of Peterborough does not quarrel with the law as it stands, or find fault with the Church Association for enforcing it. His only difference with them has reference to the particular means they have employed to enforce it. Why, he says in effect, are you so foolish as to lock Mr. Green up, when, if you had only waited for three years, you would have been able to deprive him? Mr. Green turned out of his living would be a much less interesting, and consequently a much more deterrent, spectacle than Mr. Green allowed to retain his living, but thrown into gaol for doing what he conceives to be his duty in it. The Archbishop of Canterbury entirely concurred with the Bishop of Peterborough, and the Upper House adopted the resolution with only two dissentients. Thus an immense majority of the Southern Bishops have, at last, taken up a perfectly intelligible position in the controversy. The Ritualists are not to be held worthy of even the smallest toleration. The Bishops do not wish to alter the law; on the contrary, they wish to see the law carried out in the most stringent way possible. All their anxiety is that it should be enforced quietly and effectively, not as at present, noisily and ineffectively. They are annoyed by the sight of Mr. Green imprisoned, but they would not be in the least annoyed by the sight of Mr. Green deprived. That they would recognise as a satisfactory and well-merited penalty—a penalty neither unnecessary for the vindication of the law, nor in excess of the latest legislation on the subject of ritual uniformity.

It is no business of ours to criticise the action of the Bishops in this case. If they are right in the estimate which they must be supposed to have formed as to the vitality of Ritualism, they are probably well advised in what they have done. If the Bishops had thought that Ritualism was increasing in the Church of England, and that those who asked toleration for it were more likely to get a hearing than at any previous period, we may be quite sure that they would not have calmly proposed that every Ritualist against whom a suit has been successfully instituted should be deprived of his benefice. The efficacy of the Episcopal method will entirely depend upon the zeal and the strength of the Ritualist party in the Church of England. If the Ritualists are numerous and in earnest, they will not submit to the deprivation of their ministers, and they will probably find some outsiders like ourselves, who care nothing for Ritualism in itself, but only for the toleration of Ritualism as a legitimate form of

Church opinion, to help them. They will probably refuse to recognise the validity of a sentence of deprivation, as they have before refused to recognise the validity of a sentence of suspension. They will continue to regard the deprived incumbent as the rightful owner of the benefice, they will find money to enable him to open a chapel, in which the services to which they have been accustomed may still be carried on; and when the Bishop refuses to license this chapel, they will disregard his refusal, and dispense with his permission. In this way, they will drift by degrees into the position of a Free Church. If, on the other hand, they acquiesce in the deprivation of their clergy, and in the prohibition of the services they care for, the whole aspect of the situation will rapidly change. The Ritualist clergy will not go on provoking deprivation, if it turns out that their congregations accept the alterations made by the new incumbents, and, grateful for small mercies, see in the prohibition of vestments for the clergy only an occasion for thanking that the choir have been allowed to retain their surplices. Here and there, the conflict will continue for some time longer; but as a general rule, the incumbents presented in the room of the deprived Ritualists will obey the law, and the things forbidden by the Ridsdale and Purchas judgments will be quietly discontinued. This, no doubt, is the belief of the Bishops; and as the Lower House of the Southern Convocation has given no active sign of dissent, it must be supposed that, so far as it represents the clergy, it is their belief also. In that case, we shall undoubtedly have to admit that we were wrong in claiming toleration for the Ritualists. It is impossible to help those who will not help themselves, and the first step towards obtaining toleration for Ritual diversities is for those who demand it to show that they esteem those diversities to be genuinely important. That the Lower Houses of Convocation will contribute anything to the pacification of the Church on the basis of toleration is hardly to be expected, but we shall watch with interest the action of the Ritualist laity, in presence of this plainspoken determination of the Bishops to see the Ritualist clergy driven one by one from their livings, rather than take the least step towards making the law more elastic, or the Church more comprehensive.

A REVOLUTIONARY REVERIE.

[A Room in Whitehall. A Youthful Statesman discovered whilst in thought.]

So! 'tis arranged: we heard the haughty Peers; The die is cast, the challenge has gone forth. And in the days which yet must intervene Ere the great fight be fought, my word must go To all our trusty bands, north, east, and west (But principally north), and summon all Three Hundreds and Four Hundreds and the rest To put upon their representatives The all-compelling screw, which I once made As trader, and as statesman now apply. The People's William calls to arms: let none Who is not weary of his seat neglect The call. . .

(A pause: then musingly)—

The People's William? And why not The People's Joseph? later and more loved, Even as my patriarch namesake by his sire. Why not, I say? What charm miraculous Lurks in a fluent tongue—what magic power In mere exhaustless rush and flood of words— That I should doubt my future? Eloquence? Let fools believe the world is led by that! 'Tis will, skill, courage, power, or seeming power (Which is by seeming)—it is these alone By which man masters men. And have I none Of these allies? Nay, but I have them all, And with them what he lacks (as witness The venerable hothead's haste to fling Defiance at the Lords and play my game)— The gift of temper. Why then should I doubt That even as he has by our common arts Climbed into power despotic, so may I. Yea, and that soon: already men begin To see behind their awful-nodding Jove The hand that pulls the wires. Already Whig And Tory, fear and hate, unite my name With all they execrate and all they dread In whatsoever Gladstone does or dreams. I am "a dangerous man." O proudest thought! To be a dangerous man! 'Twas even thus Those heroes of my young idolatry Who passed their country through the cleansing fires Of Revolution—Danton, Robespierre, And he, the smartest, dapperest of all, The young St. Just—"twas thus that they began. They all began by being dangerous men: Nor did they, till propitious confluence Of favouring causes—popular unrest And Royal weakness and patrician sloth— Helped their destructive genius to contrive To light that glorious bonfire—that blaze Of time-dried institutions—upon which We children of Confusion, too late born, Can only gaze respectful from afar. Still they began as I do. Anarchists In a small way of business at the first, They pushed their trade, and how? Why, there again.

Our cases correspond: they ruled the clubs, As I the caucuses—at every turn Prepared with mob and pike to overawe A weak Assembly and enforce their will. No mob, indeed, nor pikes have I—as yet; Nothing so picturesque or redolent Of melodrama. No, my only pikes Are bullying circulars, my bluff Santerre The mild but zealous Schnadhorst. 'Tis I own, A sharp descent from heights of tragedy, Bloody but dignified, to vulgar prose. But what then? Power is power, and after all The very bathos of the nation's lot Accentuates my triumph; angry sneers At "vestrymen exalted" only sound As music in my ears; they but recall To my complacent soul the thought that I— I, Joseph Chamberlain, the Man of Sorews, The worhipful Ex-Mayor, am seated firm In the high places of a proud old State, And rule its ruler—that 'tis I to whom That fiery steed with ever-jingling bells, Who seems to plunge and dash where'er he lists, Submits, obedient to my whip and spur.

—St. James's Gazette.

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JOHN BULL.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

The state of things in Egypt is at present
unchanged, but the feeling of disquietude
which prevails among those best acquainted
with the country is not diminished by the
temporary lull. The Controllers themselves
naturally view with considerable apprehension
the military revolution which has transferred
the executive authority from the KHEDIV
and his Ministers, who had accepted and
were loyally carrying out the financial and
economical reforms indicated by the Joint
Protectorate, to the Chamber of Notables,
which, though little likely to be "amenable,"
as is suggested by sanguine observers, "to
legitimate influences discreetly employed,"
is very likely to be amenable to the
illegitimate influence of ARABI BEY and
his military supporters. At the best we
can only expect that the Egyptian Home
Rulers will, by degrees, do away with all the
reforms which are associated in their mind
with the intervention of the foreigner. So
that not only will the great progress of the
country since the fall of the late Khedive, to
which such emphatic testimony is borne by all
recent visitors to Egypt, be checked, but the
good work which has already been done will
be undone. This is at the best, and assuming
that there should be no such violent sweeping
away of the institutions of the foreigner, no such
general crusade against the foreigner himself
as will call forth armed intervention on the
part of the European Powers. France, to judge
from M. DE FREYCINET's latest speech, is but
too ready to grasp at any pretext for such
intervention, and Germany, Austria, Russia,
and Italy are little likely to lose the oppor-
tunity of interference with English influence
in Egypt which has been afforded to them by
the hasty action and the injudicious apologies
for that action of the British Government.

The "alleged speech" of General SKOBELFF,
as it continues to be called—though there seems
no reason for the qualifying adjective, as there
has been no denial on the orator's part, either
of the fact of such a pronouncement having
been delivered by him to the Servian students
at Paris, or of the substantial accuracy of the
report of it which has been made public—
has not unnaturally caused considerable
sensation among the Continental Powers.
Germany and Austria, against whom it was
directed, have not, it is understood, made any
official representation to St. Petersburg on
the subject, and the *North German Gazette*
lets the warlike threats of the new champion
of Pan-Slavism down easily as merely "the
expression of the private opinions of a brave
officer." But there can be little doubt that a
strong feeling of irritation and annoyance has
been excited both at Vienna and Berlin,
though Prince BISMARCK has been too dis-
creet to allow it open expression. That a
General on the active list, who has already
indulged in an "expression of private opinion"
which called forth an official rebuke, neutralised
by an Imperial compliment, should proclaim
a crusade on behalf of the Slav nationality,
and denounce Germany as well as Austria as
the enemy of that nationality, is, especially in
the present state of affairs in Eastern Europe,
a very serious matter. The *beau sabreur*, whose
incautious utterances betray a somewhat studied
incautiousness suggestive of the pilot balloon
explanation, has, indeed, been recalled to St.
Petersburg, but the effect of those utterances
is not removed by an official disclaimer of them
as having no authoritative approval on the part
of the CZAR himself. We know how Russian
advance in Central Asia was disowned at St.
Petersburg, but boldly carried on by generals

who knew when to disobey; we know how
Russian interference in Servia was disowned
at St. Petersburg, but boldly carried on by
officers and soldiers of the regular army of the
CZAR; and we thus have learned to distinguish
between the ineffectual disavowals of the Rus-
sian Government and the effective acts of their
trusted emissaries.

The failure of the negotiations for the
renewal of the Commercial Treaty with France
has been so long anticipated, that the final
collapse of them will take no one by surprise.
M. TIRARD has been more communicative on
the subject than the Ministers on this side of
the Channel. The mysterious announcement
made by Sir CHARLES DILKE on Thursday,
that "the prospect was held out of as satisfactory
a settlement as was possible under the
"circumstances," is rendered intelligible by
what took place the same day in the French
Chamber, when M. TIRARD brought in a Bill
for the admission of English goods, after March
1, when the present Treaty expires, under the
most favoured nation clause. This is a some-
what impotent conclusion of the long negotia-
tions for the renewal of the tentative arrange-
ment made by NAPOLEON III. and Mr.
COWDEN. The latter, and possibly the former,
believed that by the time that Treaty came to
an end, France would have been educated up
to due appreciation of the surpassing benefits of
Free Trade. How far this has been from being
the case is amply shown by the attitude of
French traders towards the recent negotiations,
when every attempt to relieve the stringency of
the French import duties was regarded as an
attempt to gain a political alliance with Eng-
land by the sacrifice of French commerce.
There can be no doubt that the French are as
rigid Protectionists now as they were when
the late EMPEROR forced upon them a qualified
measure of freedom of trade. Nor must it be
forgotten that in England the fetish worship
of Free Trade which existed at that time has
been rudely shaken by the experience of its
less favourable results afforded by recent years
of commercial depression. The abstract merits
of Free Trade, if everybody were a Free-trader,
cannot, of course, be denied; but when the
Free Trade is all on one side they are not so
apparent, even to a generation which, like our
own, has grown up under the shadow—are we
to say of the up-as-tree or of the beneficent
figtree planted by the exertions of Messrs.
COWDEN and BRIGHT?

The death of Captain SELBY, from the
injuries inflicted upon him by the shepherds
at Artaki, is one of the sad events of the
week. CHILDE HAROLD told us some sixty
years since that "Fierce are Albania's
"children," and this latest instance of the
truth of the poet's utterance should warn
travellers ignorant of their language and unac-
quainted with their ways from rashly ad-
venturing among them. There seems no reason
to believe that the assault upon the gallant
officer whose death we have to mourn
was premeditated, or that the chance scuffle
in which so valuable a life was lost
arose from anything but a misconception
arising from the mutual ignorance of
each other's language and each other's in-
tentions on the part of the shooting party and
of the shepherds. The Turkish Government have
done all they can to show their respect for
the memory of the victim of this unfortunate
misadventure, and Lord DUFFERIN's demands
for an indemnity and the punishment of those
concerned have been met in a conciliatory
spirit.

It was anticipated last week that the present
would have been devoted to the *clôture*, and
that the attention of the House of Commons
would have mainly been bestowed on the
graceful performance of the act of Happy
Dispatch to which they were invited by Mr.
GLADSTONE. But fresh surprises were in store
for the public; and, though on Monday the
PRIME MINISTER explained at some length his
proposals, and indicated the modifications he
was prepared to accept in the detailed and
elaborate scheme which, as he condescendingly
observed, was "not to be considered as written
"in letters of iron," the interest of them was
considerably diminished owing to the excite-
ment caused by his previous announcement
that on next Monday he should propose to gag
the House of Lords. Mr. GLADSTONE's speech
was mainly a retrospect of Parliamentary
history tending to prove that some limitation
of debate was absolutely necessary if the
business of the country were to be carried on,
but at the end of it he emphatically laid down
as the one sound principle to be adopted that
the majority should prevail. This reassertion
of the bare-majority *clôture*—which meets
with such little favour either inside or
outside the House, though we are reminded,

both by Mr. AUBERON HERBERT and Mr. PETER
TAYLOR, of the severe and illegitimate pres-
sure put upon the Liberal members to accept it
—was resolutely opposed by Sir STAFFORD
NORTHCOOTE, who also dwelt upon the difficulty
in which the SPEAKER would be placed by
being called upon to determine the "obvious
"sense" of the House, and Mr. MARRIOTT
made a more vigorous and telling speech than
his leader in support of the amendment of
which he had given notice, in the course of
which he told Mr. CHAMBERLAIN some home
truths which rather shocked Mr. GOSCHEN,
who somewhat unexpectedly declared in favour
of the resolution as it stood. Mr. STANHOPE's
effective speech on the other side closed the
debate for that evening, and it has not since
been renewed.

The latter part of Tuesday evening was
occupied with an important debate on Local
Taxation, in which the Government narrowly
escaped a defeat, the previous question being
only carried by a majority of 110 to 105,
despite an energetic protest by Mr. GLAD-
STONE against an attempt to bind his hands
by an abstract resolution. But Mr. PAGET's
gallant attempt to extract from the Govern-
ment in their new rôle of the farmer's friends
some promise of relief to the pressing burdens
which weigh down the agricultural interest
was by no means the event of the evening
on Tuesday, and has attracted comparatively
little notice, owing to the more exciting
character of the performance which preceded
it. Mr. BRADLAUGH, being informed by Mr.
GLADSTONE that nothing more could be done
for him, took the opportunity after the rejection
of a somewhat extraordinary motion on
the part of Mr. LABOUCHERE, that a new writ
should be issued for Northampton, to commit
a yet greater outrage on the dignity
of the House and on public decency
than any of which he had before been
guilty. We need not repeat the incidents
of the painful farce which he went through
to establish his claim to have administered
the oath to himself, after which he took
his seat below the gangway, or paint again the
outburst of indignation with which he was
received. Even Mr. GLADSTONE seemed for
the time to be a little moved by what he
acknowledged to be an insult, but counselled
an adjournment in order that the matter might
be discussed with less heat. Lord RANDOLPH
CHURCHILL's motion that the seat for North-
ampton was vacated by his having sat without
taking the oath was opposed by the ATTORNEY-
GENERAL, apparently on the ground that
whether the blasphemous farce was or was not
a taking of the oath was a question within the
cognisance only of a court of law, and Dr.
LYON went more directly to the point by
giving notice of an amendment, that Mr.
BRADLAUGH, having been guilty of profane
conduct, was disqualified. After some dis-
cussion the motion stood over till the next
day, with the express object of enabling the
Government to decide on the course to be pur-
sued in consequence of the deliberation and
renewed defiance of the House by Mr. GLAD-
STONE's *protege*.

But great was the surprise, even of those who
thought they understood the PREMIER, when on
the Wednesday—with hesitating utterance and
with an exhibition of painful annoyance which
would have excited pity had not the contemp-
tible position in which he placed himself been
his own deliberate choice—he indulged in a
rambling discourse of about twenty minutes,
the upshot of which was that he, the Leader of
the House, was not prepared to do anything to
vindicate the dignity of the House or to uphold
the authority of the SPEAKER. He thought it
better that, as the majority had originally
prevented Mr. BRADLAUGH from taking his
seat, contrary to his opinion, the majority
should deal with this latest development of the
"nice"—we should rather have called it the
nasty—question involved. There was a moment
of stupefaction at this abnegation by the
PREMIER of his duty under circumstances still
less creditable to him than on the previous
occasion when he had declined to vindicate the
authority of the House on the ground that the
House had committed the unpardonable crime
of differing from his own more enlightened
appreciation of the merits of his Atheistic
client. On those previous occasions he was to
some degree called upon to give effect to a
vote from which he had dissented. Now he
was called upon to protect the House and the
SPEAKER from a distinct and separate and deli-
berate act of insult and outrage. His pitiful
evasions as to no act of disobedience to the
Chair having been actually committed because
Mr. BRADLAUGH had at length withdrawn
in compliance with the SPEAKER's orders were
disposed of by the SPEAKER himself, and Sir

STAFFORD NORTHCOTE, coming once more to the rescue, moved a resolution that Mr. BRADLAUGH should be excluded from the precincts of the House. This seemed to many to be a very inadequate manner of dealing with the offender, but it was perhaps as well that the Conservative leader, being called upon to perform a task which properly belonged to his Ministerial opponent, should have erred on the side of caution rather than of severity. But Mr. BRADLAUGH would not allow this solution, and deliberately resumed his seat in the House, and claimed to be heard in his own support, though repeatedly summoned by the SPEAKER to withdraw. This overt act of disobedience was again ignored by Mr. GLADSTONE, conveniently occupied in writing a letter at the time and professing to see no ground for interference, when he at length laid aside his correspondence and rose from his seat, Mr. BRADLAUGH having taken the opportunity in the meantime to withdraw below the bar. This was, however, more than even the mild Sir STAFFORD could put up with, and he altered his motion to one of expulsion, which was carried by a majority of 297 to 80, Lord HARTINGTON, the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, and the Ministerial Whip voting among other Liberals with the majority, while the Right Hon. JOSEPH and Mr. COURTENAY walked into the other lobby side by side with Mr. BRADLAUGH himself. A new writ for Northampton was then moved for, and it is to be hoped that the good sense of the constituency will prevent the recurrence of another BRADLAUGH episode such as that which has pained all who have any respect for the House of Commons, and enabled Mr. GLADSTONE to sink to even lower depths than he has ever before reached at the dictates of his arrogance and his bad temper.

Thursday night's work was comparatively dull after the exciting experiences of the two previous days. But the sport of baiting the CHIEF SECRETARY was vigorously carried on by the Irish members, and we regret to find Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL joining in it when the cause of attack is the vigour and energy with which he has of late endeavoured to act. Lord CLAUD HAMILTON's reproof was well merited, and no genuine Conservative can doubt that, however responsible the Ministry of which Mr. FORSTER is a member must be held for the state of anarchy and lawlessness in which Ireland is sunk, it is not the true part of a patriot or a statesman to hinder their efforts, tardy though those efforts may be, to undo some of the mischief which they have done. Lord RANDOLPH has done good service, especially during the BRADLAUGH debates, and therefore we the more regret the error of judgment into which he has fallen. We can hardly say that Mr. BIGGAR's attack on "Young Hopeful" was also an error of judgment, for judgment and Mr. BIGGAR have little to do with each other. Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE has not come out well from his Irish visit, and the evasions in which he has indulged in his correspondence about it, though proving him to be a chip of the old block, have not otherwise predisposed us in his favour. But Mr. BIGGAR's suggestion that his father should secure him the reversion of MARWOOD's office is one of which the wit does not compensate for the vulgarity.

Mr. BRADLAUGH on Thursday met with no less a rebuff in the Courts of Law to which he is so fond of appealing than he did in the High Court of Parliament. The Lords Justices unanimously discharged the rule for a new trial which he had obtained from the Judges of the Queen's Bench, and, subject to his right to appeal to the House of Lords, the verdict obtained against him in the action of CLARKE v. BRADLAUGH stands. As the amount of penalty to which he is liable in that action is enormous—and it is not likely that Mr. GLADSTONE, who got him into the mess, will propose to help him out of it by pecuniary aid—the probability is that he will have to become a bankrupt, and thus for a time an end will be put to the unseemly conflict between Mr. BRADLAUGH and the Prime Minister on the one hand and the House of Commons on the other. This would be a very beneficial result of the action, though not altogether satisfactory as far as Mr. BRADLAUGH's own responsibilities for it are concerned. The question of the pecuniary penalty explains the vigour with which Mr. BRADLAUGH maintains his allegations of perjury against the witnesses on whose evidence the Jury relied when finding that the writ in that action was issued after and not before he had voted. We are bound to say that the Lords Justices could hardly have done otherwise than decide as they did, the question being one for the jury, and the Judge not being dissatisfied with the verdict, so that the new trial could

not have been granted without their being satisfied that there had been deliberate perjury on the part of the plaintiff's witnesses. But we almost regret that the verdict had not been the other way, so that the question of the invalidity of the affirmation having been disposed of on its merits, Mr. BRADLAUGH might have been allowed on a purely technical ground to escape the heavy pecuniary penalties in which he has been involved by acting on the improper suggestion of the PREMIER, acquiesced in at the time by a majority of the House of Commons.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The important debate in the House of Lords on Friday week, when Lord DONOUGHMORE's proposal to appoint a Committee to examine into the working of the Irish Land Act was carried by a majority of nearly two to one, has acquired additional importance from the manner in which Mr. GLADSTONE has elected to deal with it, and the grave Constitutional questions which he has chosen to raise by the unprecedented motion of which he has given notice for Monday evening. But apart from this, the subject itself was one of considerable interest. The details supplied in the course of it as to the manner in which the Sub-Commissioners are setting to work to carry out the instructions of the Commissioners, though not new to those who have watched the reports of their proceedings, will probably startle many who have taken their estimate of the effect of the Land Act from the professed expectations of those who introduced it. We say professed, as it can hardly be really believed that Mr. GLADSTONE and Lord CARLINGFORD were so completely self-deceived in their estimate as we should judge them to have been, if we merely contrasted their speeches during the progress of the measure through Parliament with the result of their message of peace. And Mr. FORSTER, with much frankness, avows that he never believed in that estimate, though he sat quietly by and allowed it to be used as a strong argument in support of the proposed legislation. The LORD CHANCELLOR, with unwonted cynicism, rested his case not on any denial of the misrepresentation of the effect of the measure by himself and his colleagues, but on the impossibility of the House of Lords having been deluded by that denial. However that may be, it cannot be doubted that when we compare the robbery and spoliation of the Irish landlords by the decision of the unsworn and irresponsible tribunal to which the Commissioners named in the Act have delegated their authority with the distinct statement of the LORD PRIVY SEAL that the Bill would only inflict a loss of income in a certain number of cases where excessive rents had been exacted, with the PRIME MINISTER's exoneration of the Irish landlords as a class, with Mr. BRIGHT's view, that in nine cases out of ten the rents would be fixed under the Act very much as they were before the Act, there is certainly much which requires explanation. The extraordinary conduct of the CHIEF COMMISSIONER himself in his eminently unjudicial, as well as injudicious, address on the opening of the Court, the enunciating by him of the "live and thrive" theory which has so strangely disappeared from the official report, his hint that those who thought of appealing from the Sub-Commissioners to the tribunal at Dublin had better stay away if they only wanted to appeal on the original merits, were little calculated to invite the confidence of the landlords in the new Court. Again, however guileless may have been the innocence and carelessness which allowed the trusted solicitor of the Land League to be appointed a trusted official of the Land Court, and in that capacity to circulate seditious pamphlets with the imprint of the QUEEN'S Stationery Office and conveying crafty instructions how to avoid the payment of rent, it cannot be denied that the FORTRELL episode is not likely to increase our confidence in the careful selection of the Sub-Commissioners themselves.

The power with which they have been entrusted is gigantic, and the way in which they have used it is tyrannous. Equity used to be described as the length of the Chancellor's foot, and a fair rent must be described as the length of a Sub-Commissioner's stick. It is easy enough to dig that emblem of office into the soil—like a cheese-taster, as someone has irreverently described it—and make this searching investigation the groundwork of a decisive "fifteen shillings per acre." But when the Sub-Commissioners, departing from this rule of thumb, proceed to lay down

dicta for the regulation of their estimates of value, these dicta are hardly less startling in themselves. We pass over Professor BALDWIN, who has gained an unenviable distinction for the unblushing manner in which he has adhered to the fundamental principle underlying all his decisions, that he was appointed to reduce rents. But we find that another of the Sub-Commissioners has avowed that a kind of measure of fair rent was supplied by what a landlord offered to take and what a tenant was able to pay after a bad season, and that others of them regard with supreme indifference the consideration that the rents which they reduce as excessive have been paid for many years, or, as in one case, proceed to cut down the rent under a lease for the benefit of which the present lessee had only just paid down to the original lessee one hundred and fifty pounds, thus showing his own estimate of the beneficial character of it. In all the 1,300 cases which have been already decided, with two exceptions, one of which is the memorable half-crown case, no additions have been made, and in most of them reductions have been granted. It is no answer that these are picked cases, as the Commissioners themselves repudiate what the old Lord Chancellors of a former day were accustomed to denounce as the "marshalling of causes," and we have been sufficiently let into the secrets of the land agitation to be aware that these test cases were designedly not those in which the rent was excessive. We may, therefore, suppose that, *qualis ab incepto*, such will be the working of the Act to the bitter, the very bitter, end, and that the 70,000 cases awaiting decision will be decided with the same impartiality and desire to do justice to the landlord as well as the tenant which have been already shown by Professor BALDWIN. This it is which justifies the action of the House of Lords in desiring that results so ruinous to the landlord and so contrary to the alleged intention of the Act should be at once investigated. The mischief is pressing, it is daily increasing, and the prospects of redress are growing daily smaller. Under such circumstances the argument that it is premature to pluck up the plant by its roots to see how it is growing, which was in reality the only argument adduced by the Government supporters in the House of Lords against the proposed Committee, loses much of its effect. It is indeed true that the Land Act has only been four months in operation; but in its very nature—with its mass of Sub-Commissioners scattered over the land, beginning too early and ending too late, deciding after a two minutes' inspection, or in accordance with an innate conviction that rent, being rent, must in the nature of things be reduced—four months of its operation afford as good a test as four years in the life of an ordinary Act or Parliament. Nor must it be forgotten that many Peers, of whom the Marquis of LANSDOWNE may be regarded as the spokesman, would have withheld their support from Lord DONOUGHMORE's motion, if the Government would have promised them a Royal Commission, or held out hopes that they would assent at a later period to the appointment of a Committee. But Lord CARLINGFORD declined any such suggestion, and clung to his argument *ad inconvenientiam*. Neither he, however, nor Lord SELBORNE assumed the tone which Mr. GLADSTONE had adopted, and it was left for the latter to announce in the House of Commons the grave dangers to Ireland in the granting of such a Committee, which his colleagues in the House of Lords had not ventured to urge. Opinions may perhaps differ as to the wisdom or unwisdom of the suggestion of such a Committee at the present stage in the working of the Land Act, though we think an attentive study of the debate would show, as we have ourselves endeavoured to show, that Lord DONOUGHMORE's motion was not so premature and ill-timed as the critics of the House of Lords have represented it to be. But, whatever difference of opinion there may be on that subject, there can hardly be much difference of opinion as to the manner in which Mr. GLADSTONE has met the proposal. With that arrogance which he specially loves to display in dealing with the Upper House, which has always shown itself insensible to the merits of the champion of Midlothian, he has proposed what is in effect a vote of censure upon that House for the resolution to which it came on Friday week. Such a resolution is so unprecedented, involves so grave a Constitutional question, is so likely to bring the two Houses into collision, that nothing but the most extreme exigency could have justified its introduction. Practical effect it can have none, as the House of Lords can of course proceed with its Committee, despite any expression of opinion from the

House of Commons. The absolute refusal of the Government to take any part in that Committee, and their rumoured refusal to supply the necessary funds, are—whatever we may think of the good taste and propriety of such a refusal in a country which is still in theory governed by Queen, Lords, and Commons, and not by Gladstone Commons and Birmingham Caucus—practical measures. But the abstract resolution, into the adoption of which Mr. GLADSTONE is endeavouring to force his reluctant majority, is a mere insult to the House of Lords, which can produce no practical effort if carried, but will involve a long and protracted debate, in the course of which much will be said that had better be left unsaid, much ill-feeling stirred up which no patriotic statesman would desire to stir up. But what does this matter to Mr. GLADSTONE in comparison with the supposed opportunity which it affords him of venting his ill-will on the House of Lords for having ventured to criticise the working of his message of peace?

MR. GREEN AND THE BISHOPS.

The refusal of the Bishops in both Provinces to concur with the Clergy in an Address to the Throne, for the release of Mr. GREEN, is a new complication in this discreditable tangle. The Bishops deplore the imprisonment as much as anyone. They protest that it is against the intention of the Act: the law itself has been surprised and captured by the Church Association. The Archbishop of CANTERBURY, who more than anyone is responsible for the legislative inadvertence, kneels in vain to the monster he has created. The chartered libertines are masters of the situation, and will have their pound of flesh.

In this dilemma the Clergy ask the Bishops to approach the Throne with a prayer for Mr. GREEN's release. This would simply place him in the position designed by the Public Worship Regulation Act. He would still be under Lord PENZANCE's sentence of suspension, still liable to deprivation at the expiry of the three years; he would only await his fate at liberty instead of in prison. This is what the Bishops desire, and what they say was the intention of the Act. Yet when asked to join in requesting it, they refuse! In the Northern Province, to which the prisoner belongs, the refusal was delivered in stronger tones than in the other. Their Lordships had two motions of their own on the notice paper, and were displeased at the Lower House insisting on the priority of their *articulus cleri*. But besides the constitutional right of precedence, the objects of the two Houses were clearly not the same. The Lower House wanted simply the removal of the scandal. They were not Mr. GREEN's judges; they asked for release, *simpliciter*, from a punishment improper in itself, and not intended by the law. The Upper House wished for a release *sub modo*. The unrighteous penalty was not to be remitted for nothing; it must be utilised to inflict another censure on the prisoner, or to hasten his deprivation. As the Lower House would have nothing to do with these conditions, the Upper House refused to ask for the release. The objection that he might be imprisoned again the next day, was not very complimentary to Lord PENZANCE. The learned Judge has tumbled into a few "pit-falls," in the exercise of a novel and portentous jurisdiction, but even he has not shown any such passion for knocking his head against a brick wall as this objection would imply.

It is true that Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT is hindered by legal routine from advising the release of a prisoner in contempt of Court. But it by no means follows that he would, or could, stand in the way of the Royal Prerogative, when appealed to by Convocation for the redress of an undesigned hardship on the Clergy. Convocation has the right of presenting the grievances of the Church to the Sovereign in person. To deny its request the Minister must be able to show that it is beyond the power of the Crown, and this no one has yet explicitly affirmed. Convocation was long deterred from asking for Letters of Business, by similar assurances that the prayer would be refused; but when they plucked up courage to prefer it in due form, it was immediately granted, and, as Canon TREVOR stated in the Lower House of York, there is no precedent of any application so made being refused.

Moreover, the Bishops are not of Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT's mind. He demands submission to the legally constituted Court: their Lordships throw over the Court, and stipulate for submission to the Bishop. If this amounts to the same thing, there would be no point in the Archbishop of York's mediation last year, or in the condition now

imposed on the Address to the THRON. If it does not, it would not touch the HOME SECRETARY'S objection. To us it seems a distinction without a difference. If submission to the Bishop implies practical obedience to Lord PENZANCE'S decrees, the prosecutors and the Court would accept it, and the contempt would be at an end. If it were anything less Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT would be as obdurate as before. In either view, then, an Address to the CROWN is a logical absurdity—it is either needless or ineffectual.

The result is, that while the Upper House of Canterbury censures the prosecutors, and that of York censures the prisoner, with all his advisers and sympathisers except themselves, the Bishops of both Provinces resolutely refuse to take any step whatever for the removal of the scandal. They leave Mr. GREEN to the double penalty which, in the same breath, they deplore as unrighteous and prejudicial alike to the Church and the law. It is to be observed, however, that while submission to the Bishop can in no way effect the release, unless it be equal to submission to the Court, it may very easily mean a *good deal more*, which neither the Court nor the law requires. No one yet knows—perhaps not the Bishop of MANCHESTER himself—all that would have been required of Mr. GREEN, had he made the desired submission. That it must have included all that Lord PENZANCE requires we see plainly; but who shall say how much more? An energetic Bishop might, not unnaturally, take the opportunity to settle all manner of difficulties, present or future, by imposing his own constructions wholesale. All that appears of the Bishop of MANCHESTER'S intention, in the case of a recalcitrant incumbent, is his admonition not to exceed the existing ritual of Manchester Cathedral. What that is, or what might be adjudged an "excess," we have not the least conception; but it is easy to imagine that, with a submissive Incumbent, some other standard might be selected for a parish church, and a much more definite conformity be imposed.

In short, while submission to the Court means at most compliance with certain definite directions, submission to the Bishop means this and as much more as may from time to time be summarily added by the *sic volo sic jubeo* of an individual Prelate. The fallacy was unconsciously exposed by the Bishop of MANCHESTER in the feeling speech which evoked the plaudits of the whole Convocation of York. He showed that so long as he was left to act as Bishop he refused to interfere with Mr. GREEN'S services, though complained of by some hundreds of parishioners. It was because of this reluctance that the Church Association was applied to to coerce him into persecution. On receiving a representation under the Public Worship Regulation Act, the Bishop wrote to Mr. GREEN in terms of which that gentleman gratefully acknowledges the fatherly kindness. But the purport of the letter was, that unless he could now submit to such an arrangement as might enable the Bishop to *veto* the representation, he would be obliged to forward it to the judge. The letter is all through that of a generous fatherly Bishop, compelled by a law of which he disapproved, to an act which was utterly repugnant to his own judgment and heart. How, then, could Mr. GREEN view the Bishop in any other light than as the unwilling agent of a law of which he was determined at all hazards to defy the authority? The voice was the voice of JACOB, but the hands were the hands of ESAU. If the Bishop had shared the opinions and the courage of Mr. GREEN, he would have defied the law, vetoed the proceedings, and stood his chance of a *mandamus* from the Courts of Westminster with the consequent attachment. The Bishop's conscience being wider and more enlightened, and his objections to the Act less vital than Mr. GREEN'S, the prison has fallen to the latter; but surely it is only a difference of degree. The censures now so freely passed by Episcopal speakers on the provisions which provoked Mr. GREEN'S defiance—provisions, by the way, which were passed with the active support of the two PRIMATES, and the silent assent of a majority of the Bench—should render them more indulgent to the less instructed conscience which has brought so much suffering on a poor parish priest of otherwise blameless life and conversation. This and no other feeling animated the two Lower Houses, and we cannot but deplore that while the Upper Houses feel the scandal, and condemn the legislation that has brought it about, they can see no way to any relief but one that would deprive the prisoner of his one title to general sympathy, and send him back to his parishioners as a mere pseudo-martyr, who has obtained that sympathy under false pretences.

Reviews.

THE WHITE SEA PENINSULA.*

Mr. Rae in his new volume records the results of a journey undertaken by him, in company with his old comrade "The Doctor," to the lonely White Sea. In the preface he expresses a somewhat melancholy doubt whether he and his readers will ever meet again. Last summer he had contemplated yet one more expedition to those far-off regions, but it could not be carried out; and the journey described in the present volume, which, curiously enough, does not state the year in which it was undertaken, is in all probability the last of a series which, we can well believe, "called for more thought, nerve, and endurance than might have been imagined." This absence of dates—part of the general immethodical arrangement of the book—is, however, supplied by a casual reference to the news of the death of the Prince Imperial, which met the travellers towards the end of their journey, thus enabling us to place it in the year 1879. The narrative of this expedition from the White Sea to the Arctic, in the course of which the travellers made the circuit of Russian Lapland, differs somewhat from the author's earlier writings. There is not the same persistent attempt to be comic, nor do we find the same indignant repudiation of any attempt to instruct, which, if we remember aright, characterised the author's books treating of *The Land of the North Wind* and *The Country of the Moors*. But, though less perversely funny and more intentionally instructive than Mr. Rae's previous works, there is a good deal in that now before us which will interest and amuse the reader. We cannot say that the author's style is happy, or that he makes the best of the materials at his command, and the impression produced upon us is that a less clever man dealing with a less attractive subject might, by the exercise of a little more care, have made a much more attractive book. The haphazard manner in which Mr. Rae lumps together his own experiences, his extracts from previous writers, and his information gathered from those with whom he is brought into contact is very tiresome, and renders it difficult to follow his wanderings with any very clearly defined comprehension of their scope, though the excellent map which accompanies his narrative furnishes an admirable guide to its intricacies. It is not likely that many people will be induced by that narrative to follow in the traveller's steps; and we can quite understand the surprise and incredulity with which Russian officials and Lapland peasants received the statement of the travellers that they had come for peaceful and uncommercial objects not connected with sport to the White Sea Peninsula. Yet Mr. Rae and his friend seem to have enjoyed even such unfavourable surroundings as those described in the following passage:—

The weather at Seven Islands does not improve, though it changes. The wind goes to the north-west, but still brings sleet and rain. We spend the hours in the little tent, which keeps us famously warm and dry. The Arctic is a dull grey beaten up into white, and the Seven Islands stand coldly and sullenly in it. It rains and blows all through another night, and as we lie awake we hear the moaning of the winter sea.

We have not seen the sun since we encamped here; but the few days spent in this dreary and forlorn spot, with gale, cold, sleet, rain, and the noise of the sea, have been among the very happiest of our lives. We cannot explain why: unless that the Doctor and I in our secret instincts enjoy and appreciate the primitive life of our nomad predecessors who have long since vanished from the earth.

Some little way from our tent I found what seemed to be a Lapp burial-place. The Russian dead have been buried, probably for centuries, on Gossogorou, the little island which helps to form the harbour. There the wooden crosses stand thickly. When the Lapps came to this region, it is hard to say: but that they are the original inhabitants I have little doubt. On the banks of the Yokkonga, sixty miles eastward, have been found stone knives and axe heads. We find traces of their past civilisation. I think the Lapps never had any civilisation to lose, but are very much now what they were when they used their stone implements in the forests of the Yokkonga.

In form and feature the Russian Lapps vary much from those of Norway, and from the Samoyedes of Siberia in Europe, only a hundred miles distant. Their average intelligence is far greater, and their features have but little of the Mongolian type. Intermixture with the Russians may have modified the race characteristics among a large proportion, but the Lapps of pure descent are distinguished by the same energy and vivacity. I should take them, accordingly, for a race distinct from Norwegian, Lapp, or Samoyede, who much resemble each other. They seem to interrupt the links of continuous relationship extending among the Arctic tribes from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Only, their traditions and religious observances are, or have been, very similar. Possibly the paucity of reindeer, and the absence of the accompanying habits of life, may have imparted a necessary energy to these people: and made boatmen and fishers of them.

It is with the Lapps and the Samoyedes that the volume before us mainly deals. The mythology of the former is described at some length, and a very curious sketch is given of the superstitions of the latter, among whom in the remoter regions heathenism is still rampant, while the old life and the old faith have been but partially superseded among the Russianised Samoyedes by a faint approach to Christianity. This is, as Mr. Rae is careful to observe, not attributable to any special missionary effort of the Russians, but to the effect of example and the insensible influence of civilisation, even of civilisation in that degraded form in which it is presented to these luckless nomads who, supporting themselves by their reindeer and dogs, feed like savages, and wander in darkness and ignorance over the wild and desolate tracks where, both as regards the outward aspect of

nature and the inward life of man, there is nought but one long Arctic winter. It is, of course, as the author points out, difficult to gather up the disconnected impressions and varying appreciation of their faith, or more properly of their form of superstition; but the result of Mr. Rae's inquiries on this interesting subject are worth quoting:—

To sum up, the Samoyede religion can only be regarded as idolatry, with a slight varnish of Christianity: Our Lord being only considered as a kind of Russian Nouna. The Samoyedes are too ignorant to understand otherwise: but Russia will not educate her own peasants, much less the savages inhabiting her borders. I will therefore say what I believe to be the still prevailing faith, whatever may be the practice, among the greater part of them.

Those who have come much in contact with the Russians have discontinued in cases some of the old practices; but I do not believe they have replaced them by substantial progress in a higher direction.

The chief deity is Yliambertje, supreme and absolute. Next come the Nounas—inferior spirits, who can be persuaded, and propitiated by prayer or sacrifice, and to whom the Samoyede applies for relief when suffering under some infliction of Yliambertje: or of whom he asks health, means, success in hunting, &c. The Nounas are represented by *kache*, small natural objects of wood or stone: and in default of either, earth or snow, rudely representing sometimes human or animal forms. They are roughly decorated, and generally carefully put aside. Each tribe used to have a special sledge for the transport of these idols. They can be approached by the Samoyede himself: while access to one of the Nounas must be through the mediation of a *Tadibe*.

The *Tadibe* of the Samoyede is, or was—for, like other superstitions, this is slowly fading out—equivalent to the extinct Laplandish *Noid*, to the Siberian *Sohaman*, the Esquimaux *Angakok*, the American Indian Medicine-man, the *Marabout* of Barbary. His incantations and the use of a drum have the effect of summoning the deity. I have seen one of these drums, and, unlike those of the Laplanders, which were covered with figures and rude characters, they have no ornamentation whatever.

Armed with this drum, and covered with a cloak of reindeer skin, adorned with red cloth: a polished plate of metal shining upon his breast, the *Tadibe* takes his seat, and beats the drum, at first slowly, then faster as his excitement increases: he and his assistant chanting monotonously. Then the spirits are understood to appear: the *Tadibe* pauses from time to time to listen to their words. Suddenly the song changes to a wild howling, the drum is furiously beaten, the *Tadibe* foams at the mouth, and writhes upon the ground, till the noise ceases, and the spirit's decision is given.

The capital of the White Sea Peninsula is Kola—"Lapland's oldest village or town," to which the travellers crossed from Vardo—"the most northerly fort in the world, once the bulwark of Northern Scandinavia and the terror, now the 'jest, of the Muscovite.'" Even at Vardo little was known of the Peninsula itself, and the travellers had to make their arrangements for plunging, as it were, into an unknown land. With Kola their travels through the Peninsula commenced, and to Kola they returned. Perhaps the most important result of their journey was the introduction by them of the inhabitants of Kola to the "Angelskaya igra" or English game of cricket, to which the young Russians and Lapps took so heartily, that we should not be surprised at the appearance at Lord's of an Arctic Eleven next season. The great match between the C.L.C.C., as Mr. Rae called his side, in memory of an English team of which he was once the Captain, and All Lapland is described with much spirit, and we cannot doubt but that the memory of it will be found still preserved among the inhabitants by the future wanderer in that little-known region for whose benefit Mr. Rae has supplied many details of the journey which the general reader will find somewhat wearisome.

ST. OLAF OF NORWAY.*

However industrious the researches in our libraries and manuscript storehouses may have been in the past, the gleaners of the future need not fear that their industry will have been anticipated, and that nothing will remain for the Anthony à Woods and Thomas Hearnes of the next century, and many a century after, to reward their toil, should the world indeed last so long. The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts will indicate—indeed, already has indicated—treasures to be examined which will task the strength and skill of the most industrious of labourers. It was once fondly thought that the company of enthusiastic scholars and investigators known under the common name of the Bollandists had searched every depository and amassed all the information which published books and unpublished manuscripts could afford on the lives and sufferings of the saints commemorated in the various parts of the militant Church. The volume before us is an evidence that this is by no means true. We have here for the first time the complete account of the life—at least in its ecclesiastical aspect—of the saint whom the Church in London still commemorates in the dedication of St. Olave's, Hart-street; St. Olave, Old Jewry; and other churches, existent or destroyed; whom the wharfingers and coasting traders, and shopkeepers and labourers of Southwark keep in memory, in the name of one of the busiest streets south of the Thames, Tooley-street—unconscious, however, for the most part, that under this strange guise lurks the *nomen* *Beati Olavi* of Norway, the contemporary of Canute the Dane, and the rough-handed saint who, to the eventual good of his people, forced Christianity upon the pagans of his Scandinavian home. In the preface to the *Passio et Miracula Beati Olavi* Mr. Metcalf has presented the reader with all that he will care to know of Olaf Haraldson as well as somewhat of his predecessor Olaf Trygvason, Kings of Norway, whose renown yet lives in the countries north of the Baltic Sea and lingers on in our own country in the shape of Church dedication, and in the pages of our historians, inasmuch as they were visitors—sometimes friendly

and sometimes anything but friendly—to our coasts and Court.

The addition which is here made to general hagiology is from a manuscript volume now in the library of Corpus Christi College, Oxford, but formerly in the possession of the Cistercian monks of Fountains Abbey. The manuscript is in the clear, fine hand of the thirteenth century, without defective leaves or faded text, legible as the day it came from the hand of the scribe who copied the *Passio* in the English monastery of St. Edmundbury, under the supervision of the author, Eystein or Augustine Archbishop of Nidaros, as the Trondhjem of to-day was formerly called. It has been edited by the Rev. F. Metcalf, Fellow of Lincoln College, well known for his intimate acquaintance with Scandinavian history and literature, than whom we know of no one more competent for such a task. In the introduction, which occupies one-half of the volume, he has furnished the reader with information as to the life and actions of St. Olaf, and has indicated the extent of the new information, real and mythical, of the saintly Viking of Norway, which has been derived from the Oxford manuscript. It was fitting that St. Olaf, who had ravaged our coasts and had been the visitor of our Kings, and whose life as we have it was written in an English monastery in the days of Abbot Sampson, should find an English editor and English publishers; and we accept the volume as an indication of the wise and liberal spirit which has for some time past animated the Delegates of the Clarendon Press of Oxford.

A GREEK INFERNO.*

We may fairly class among the "Curiosities of Literature," such a book as that just issued by Messrs. Williams and Norgate, in which, with all the attractions in the way of print, paper, and binding, which the publisher can bestow upon it, we are introduced to a work which, even apart from those attractions, could not fail to interest the student. The great epic in which Dante painted the sublime visions of the mediæval faith has often been translated, and is to be met with in many versions in many languages; but none of them can be regarded as so strange and suggestive as that now before us, in which the Ambassador of the Porte at the Court of Queen Victoria has rendered the "Inferno" of the great Florentine poet into Greek verse. Both the translator and the manner of his translation are alike interesting to the modern student, and the modest preface which M. Musurus has prefixed to it, claiming for it the merit of fidelity, though of nothing else, and acknowledging his obligations to the writings *Ἀγγλον φιλολογικὸν Πάλλειον* will favourably dispose the reader towards this decidedly novel attempt. The Greek which the translator employs is in the main classical, though introducing some later peculiarities, but the strange discrepancy between accent and quantity which differentiates ancient and modern Greek is brought out in a way which rather startles those whose notions of Greek verse are based upon the Attic tragedians. The metre which M. Musurus employs is, as regards the number of syllables, analogous to the iambic trimeters of those authors, but the entire disappearance of the difference between long and short syllables in modern Greek—which he has followed in this respect while observing the grammatical rules of Attic Greek, and confining himself as far as possible to Attic words—renders his metre very puzzling to those accustomed to the ordinary rules of Greek iambs as taught at school. Indeed the effect produced upon an English public-school man is at first most unpleasant, and it is difficult to get over the idea that we are reading a copy of verses in which the author has, through ignorance, set at nought all rules of quantity, so that he deserves a good flogging for them. We find, indeed, the twelve syllables in each line, but it would almost seem that, as if by a strange perversity, every syllable which ought, according to our notion of Greek iambs, to be long, is short, and every syllable which ought to be short is long. It is only necessary to take an example at random. It is not difficult to imagine what would be the feelings of a master at Eton or Westminster whose pupil showed up to him a copy of Greek verses commencing, as M. Musurus commences his translation:—

Ἐν τῇ μέσῃ τῆς τρίβου τοῦ βίου τούτου
ἐβόησεν ἐν σκοτεινῇ τῇ θύμῳ.

We own that the accentual rather than the quantitative scansion of such lines as these, which less offend against the rules of the latter than many which we might have chosen, is quite beyond us. The only rule which the English Hellenist can trace as prevailing throughout this translation by M. Musurus is that each line is to consist of twelve syllables, and this seems to be conscientiously adhered to, so that there is not a line which a modern schoolboy could not scan as an iambic, if he were allowed to follow his ordinary custom without the interference of his master and to make each syllable either long or short, as suited his convenience. We are, therefore, unable to express an opinion on the metrical qualities of the translation; but, as far as we are able to judge, the claim to accuracy which the distinguished author puts forward seems to be well founded, and there is certainly no little spirit in his rendering. As modern Greek literature is not, as a rule, of a very high character, the subjects of King George will be profited by having something better worth reading presented to their notice than the Press of Athens generally supplies to them. It is, perhaps, as well to give the English reader an opportunity of seeing the Greek of the original.

* *Passio et Miracula Beati Olavi*. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by F. Metcalf, M.A.—Oxford Clarendon Press; London: Frowde.

* *The White Sea Peninsula*. By Edward Rae, F.R.G.S.—London: John Murray, 1881.

tunity of judging of the treatment which Dante has received at the hands of his latest exponent by means of a quotation, and for that purpose it is probably best to select so well-known a passage as that in which Paolo and Francesca, in the language of a modern critic, "receive from Dante, not merely the tribute of his profoundest sympathy, but also of his subtlest painting." The famous speech of Francesca—*φραγκίσκη*, as she appears in her present garb—is thus rendered:

Μελὼν οὐκ ἔστι λύπη
Ἡ τὸ διαμεμνησθαὶ καὶ τοῖς δαίμονι
Ἐν δυστυχίαις τοῦτ' οἶδ' ὁ σὸς ἡγήτωρ
Ἄλλ' ἐπὶ τῇ πρώτῃ ἐπίστασθαι σὺ βίβω
Ἐρωτοῦ ἡμῶν ἔφασκεν τόσῃν ἔχειν.
Πρόβω καθὺς τις ἄμα κλαίει καὶ λέγει.
Συναγεμνωσόμεν ποτὲ πρὸς χάριν,
Πῶς ποτ' ἔρωτι λαγκυλῶτος ἔδλω'
Ἡμεν μοιχαῖοι, μὴδὲν ὑπονοούμετες
Πολλὰ καὶ ἡμῶν τῶματα συνητήθη,
Ὁ χρεὶς τ' ἐράτῃ συναναγκασόμενοι
Ἀπώλεσε δ' ἡμᾶς ἐν μόνον χωρίον.
Ὅτ' ἀνέγνωμεν, πῶς ὁ παθεὶνς γέλωτ
Τῷ δραστοῦ τοιοῦτον κατεφίληθη,
Ὅπως, διπλὴν οὐδέποτε ἔγκαταλείψω,
Μ' ἐφίλησε τὸ στήμα συνάπαται τρέμων.
Γαλήνως ἦν βίβλος δ', τε γράψας.
Ἐκτοτ' οὐκ ἀνέγνωμεν τι περαιτέρω

We cannot explain the comma in the last line but one; and we think that in the second line the genitive would have been more strictly correct than the accusative. But the general effect is well reproduced, and tells much in favour of the translator's accuracy. The reader will have noticed how strange Sir Lancelot appears in Greek type, and it seems no less strange to come across the names of other characters introduced by the great Florentine when similarly disguised. Γουίδος Μοντεφέλτρου, Μιχαήλ ὁ Σκοττος, and Βεργίλιος are examples of this, and it is difficult to recognise the shepherds Βρίτιος καὶ Βηρώτιος, in the great descriptive passage which in all probability suggested to Milton his wonderful use of the geographical element as an aid to poetical effect. But perhaps *φράτρες Μινώπες* look still more remarkable. In reference to this branch of the subject, the selection of *Δάντου* rather than *Δάντους*, as the proper genitive of the poet's name, is a matter on which the critic must speak with due deference to the greater experience of the author; but we venture to question the propriety of the use of *Δάντ* to represent the *Inferno*. Surely that word would have expressed the *Purgatorio* as well, meaning, as it does, only the place of departed spirits not yet in bliss.

The historical, geographical, and philological notes at the end of the translation are mainly taken from Pollock, but there is one very remarkable and characteristic one which is undoubtedly the product of M. Musurus himself. In it he explains and apologises for the substitution of Arius for Mahomet in the Circle of Schismatics. This he does as an act of courtesy—"χάριν εὐνομήσας"—to the large number of Mahometans who live peacefully with their Christian fellow-subject under Ottoman rule, and also as a protest against the application of the term schismatic to any one who was not a Christian. This is rather a strong measure on the part of a translator; but Dante himself, could he be aware of it, would doubtless recognise the exceptional exigencies of M. Musurus's present position as the Christian Ambassador of a Mahometan Power, startling as such an anomaly would in itself be to the author of the *De Monarchia*. Before leaving this remarkable book, which, though it will probably "fit audience find but few," will be very interesting and attractive to those few, we must call attention to its merits as a specimen of typography. The printing of the Greek reflects the greatest credit on all concerned, and we know few modern books which can rival it in this respect. It is certain that publisher and printer have left nothing undone to render this volume, which is so curious and interesting from its subject-matter, also attractive in its outward appearance.

NEW NOVELS.

Love the Debt is a very clever and amusing novel, though there is a great deal in it which is not altogether pleasant. We have from time to time commented upon it while it was running its course in the *Cornhill Magazine*; but we think that, as a whole, it is more satisfactory than it was in instalments. Not that we are reconciled to the sarcastic tone adopted towards the clergy of all denominations, or to the author's preference for doubt over dogma. In his anxiety to show that all doubt is honest and all dogmatic theology dishonest, he has expended all his powers of sarcasm upon the rest of the clergy whom he introduces, while reserving his eulogies for George Kneeshaw who gives up his preferment owing to his inability to accept the teaching of the Church. This is a fatal and very unnecessary flaw in what is otherwise an attractive book, and it requires all the writer's skill and undoubted humour to remove the unfavourable impression produced by the sarcastic tone of the earlier part of his novel. But, having thus relieved our mind of this criticism, we gladly turn to the more favourable features of the book before us. The plot is constructed with unquestionable skill, and we have rarely met with anything more ingenious than the way in which it is brought about that the hero should be accused, with every show of probability, of his own murder. We may, however, venture to doubt if it is altogether probable that he should have so long allowed the lady of his love to remain under the impression that he was dead, and then, after having made up his mind to this act of self-sacrifice, that he should have marred the effect of it by the sudden revelation of his existence. That

revelation is uncommonly hard upon his bosom friend Lawley, who, having long loved in secret the lady in question, is emboldened, on the news of George Kneeshaw's murder, to aspire to supply his place. Never did more *preux chevalier* enter the lists than Lawley, and it is probable that the reader's sympathies will be more enlisted on his behalf than on that of the actual hero. The lady herself, however, does not hesitate for a moment. She has, indeed, been induced, partly by her high regard for Lawley himself, partly by the persuasion of her kind friend Lady Saddlethwaite, to make to the "Titanic passion" of her adorer "such a return as the cold pale light of the moon makes to the glow and glory of the sun it reflects." Her acceptance of Lawley is but the discharge of a debt of love, and the happiness of the accepted lover is but of brief duration. For hardly had he won the object of his lifelong desire when the cup of joy is dashed from his lips by the news that his friend, the betrothed of his betrothed, is still alive. But he does not hesitate for a moment; and there is a touch of true pathos in the situation when the servant whom Mabel sends to telegraph to George to come back finds that a message has been already sent to the same effect by the very man whose hopes have been dashed to the ground by this unexpected resurrection from the dead. It is, of course, necessary that one of the two claimants for Mabel's hand should be got out of the way; for, despite Lawley's self-denial, there would have been a certain amount of awkwardness in the marrying of George and Mabel before his very eyes. So we cannot find fault with the author for killing him off, and the operation is performed with great skill and pathos, so that in death as in life our sympathies are with the man who failed rather than with the man who succeeded. The main interest of the story depends upon Mabel and her two lovers; but the minor characters are cleverly sketched, and there is a great deal of humour as well as of pathos scattered through the three volumes. Miss Masters, the heroine's aunt, with her strong belief in her own attractions; Bob Sagar, who had to fly from the too demonstrative exhibition of them; Mrs. Roxby, who patronised Mabel in her troubles; her staunch friend Barney, the costermonger; Miss Tubbs, the female self-appointed Bishop of Wexford; Lord Charlecote, with his sympathies for the unhappy people whom he has unwittingly persecuted by throwing open to them his gallery of Old Masters without being aware, till he had himself had a similar experience at Rome, what a terrible thing it was to have to look at them conscientiously—are all admirable portraits, sketched with a keen sense of humour, which is less objectionably displayed in their case than in that of the Wexford clergy on whom the author is so severe.

Cynthia is not a very appropriately titled novel, inasmuch as the young lady who gives it its name, only appears in the second half of the first volume, and dies in the first half of the second. She is a ballet girl of irreproachable character, with whom the hero falls in love. It is the hero himself who occupies the most prominent position on the author's canvas. He is an only son, who comes of age in the second or third chapter of the novel. He has no special peculiarities; but an elderly woman of fashion, Lady Hermione Simpson, becomes desperately enamoured of him, and, until the appearance of Cynthia, he seems very well disposed to reciprocate her affection. The book would have had much more merit had it been less pretentious; but the author has attempted a style to which he is unequal. He would appear to have imitated the manner of Lord Beaconsfield as a writer of fiction; but his would-be caustic remarks and epigrammatic definitions are neither striking nor original. The lay figures who are introduced as a species of chorus to remark on the incidents of the drama, become wearisome before the first volume is over, and are insupportable in the second. Perhaps the best of their conversations is that which contains the definition of a gent, a snob, and a cad, though, even here, there is a considerable falling off when the third species is described. The episode of Cynthia herself is pretty and pathetic; the rest of the story is sadly stilted and unreal.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTICES.

The last issue of *Select Plays of Shakespeare* is the *Life of King Henry V.* (Clarendon Press), with notes collected by Mr. Aldis Wright, and an introduction in which the incidents in this play is compared with the account given by Holingshead, and a few words on the theory that the political views of Shakespeare as to parties at the Court of Elizabeth and James I. may be traced in this drama. With Mr. Wright we think this very problematical.

The new volumes of Messrs. Sampson Low and Co.'s *Biographies of Great Artists* deal with "Murillo" and "Meissonier." The former, whose life was, as his present biographer observes, "strangely devoid of personal interest," has been entrusted to Miss Ellen Mines, whose pleasant volume, so far as it purports to describe the life of her hero, is mainly based upon the German work of Stomer, which is in its turn based upon a Spanish book. In her critical notices of the pictures of the great Spanish painter who obtained in his lifetime the proud if somewhat exaggerated title of "A better Titian," she has relied mainly upon Stirling's *Annals of the Artists of Spain* and Dr. Lucke's article in *Kunst und Künstler*; but in reproducing the researches of others, both as regards the life and the works of the painter, she has shown much skill and judgment, so that

what her little book lacks in originality and novelty is fully made up for in its happy treatment of old materials. The illustrations, eight in number, represent, with more or less success, the most famous of the painter's works, and will serve as useful reminders to those familiar with them, though they will hardly convey much idea of them to those who are not. Passing from the old Spanish to the modern French artist, we are struck by the circumstance that he is the only living man who has been admitted into the series. Thus, in the sketch of his career and of his works, we are reminded, in the graceful language of the compiler, Mr. Mollett, that "the work, as happily the life, is far from complete." That work does not imitate its subject in the perfection and accuracy of its detail; but Mr. Mollett has set before himself the humbler but not less useful object of referring the student, who wishes to go deeper into those details, "to sources which lead him further." It has been his main design to "supply the less careful reader with a general idea of the significance for good or for evil, as he may have been led to regard it, of Meissonier's mission in art," and the full significance of the reaction against the supremacy of the Idealists in art as well as in literature, who are the prophets of the latest French Renaissance, cannot be appreciated, unless by the careful study of this great master. We regret that in the selection here made from his works for the purpose of illustration, we do not find the famous "Retreat of 1814," which, whatever may be the technical merits and minute excellence of his other pictures, must ever rank as his masterpiece. But the absence of any illustration of this noble picture is supplied, so far as words can supply the absence of an engraving, by the admirable description of it, quoted from Mons. Edmond About in his critique of the Salon of 1864, when for some unexplained reason—the explanation of personal jealousy is one which we would gladly discard—the jurors refused to award the medal to Meissonier.

The National Society have published a useful little volume entitled *Church Teaching for Sunday Schools*, which is to supply teachers in such schools with a kind of sketchn manual of instruction that will enable them in the course of a year to treat in their turn all the most important subjects which form the basis of a Christian education. It is intended that the teacher should, by the aid of this little volume, master the subject of each lesson beforehand and thus be better able to impart it to the pupils committed to his or her charge. The attempt is a praiseworthy one, and has, as far as we are able to judge, been well carried out; but it is difficult to form a positive opinion on the merits of such a book before it has stood the test of practical use. But we have been enabled to see enough of it to wish that it should be subjected to that test, and we have very little fear that the result will fall short of the expectation of the author, the Rev. Prebendary Ottay, who, as a Diocesan Inspector, is well qualified to judge of the necessities of the case. This little book forms a good introduction to the series of *Religious Knowledge Manuals*, also published by the National Society. This series at the present comprises three volumes—one on *Practical Work in Sunday Schools*, one giving hints *How to teach the Old Testament*, and the third giving hints *How to teach the New Testament*. The lessons thus conveyed are of great value to the teacher, and are likely through the teacher to be of great value to the learner. It is, perhaps, rather difficult to persuade the former that the capacity for the imparting of instruction is not innate in every man and every woman; but still the fact is that teaching, like everything else, requires a certain apprenticeship, though there can be no doubt that some persons have a greater natural aptitude for it than others. The treatise on *Practical Work* has been entrusted to Miss Yonge, which is a guarantee for the sound sense and the efficient character of the hints which it conveys. As a teacher of many years' standing, she speaks with a considerable degree of authority, and those who are not above learning cannot fail to derive much useful instruction from her little book. She is also responsible for the little volume which tells Sunday and Day-school teachers *How to teach the New Testament*; and her specimen lesson for very young children, where she supposes Raffaele's cartoon of "The Fishers" to be the subject, is specially happy. The *Old Testament* has been entrusted to Mr. Benham, whose little volume is hardly so attractive in itself as Miss Yonge's, but contains a great deal which is practically useful.

LITERARY AND OTHER NOTES.

The *Athenaeum* states that Mr. Herbert Spencer intends to pay a visit to the United States in the beginning of the autumn.

Mr. Frederick Harrison has finished his monograph on Macaulay.

Sir Charles Macgregor, who is himself absent in India, has entrusted the MS. of his forthcoming work on Beloochistan to Mr. A. N. Wollaston for publication. It is, perhaps, not generally known that the Quartermaster-General of the Indian Army, when returning from Europe a few years ago, took the opportunity of exploring a route from the Mekran coast through Beloochistan to Sindh, and in so doing traversed a *terra incognita* to Europeans since the days of Alexander.

Mr. J. Ingram is going to publish, through Mr. Bogue, a volume called *Claimants to Royalty*. It will consist of sketches of the attempts of consecutive claimants from the pseudo-Smerdis down to modern times. Some information which has never been previously published with regard to the attempt by Perkin Warbeck on the English Crown will be included.

Mr. Austin Dobson has undertaken to write the life of Fielding for the "English Men of Letters" series. Professor Colvin will write on Keats, and Professor Jowett on Jeremy Taylor, for the same series.

According to the *Academy*, the original MS. of Charles Dickens's *Christmas Carol*, consisting of sixty-six pages quarto, with numerous interlineations, is on sale at Birmingham. All the other MSS. of Dickens's books—save that of the *Mutual Friend*, which was secured by Mr. Field, of the United States—are in the Forster Room of the South Kensington Museum.

M. Ernest Daudet, the historian, and brother of the celebrated novelist Alphonse, has just published a little volume telling the story of the youthful days of the two brothers. It is entitled *Mon frère et moi; Souvenirs d'enfance et de jeunesse*. The *Perce* of *Æschylus* will be produced at Weimar during the course of next month, with music by the hereditary Prince of Meiningen.

Undeterred by the late abortive prosecution of Spielhagen's novel, *Angela*, the Public Prosecutor of Berlin has determined to proceed against Herr Gensichen's *Felicia* on the score of immorality.

An exhibition was opened in December at Rio Janeiro of historical documents, illustrating the history of Brazil, gathered from the public archives and from private libraries. The Brazilian Government have also announced their intention to demand from the Chamber a credit for the foundation of a national university, which has long been only talked about.

Mr. Holman Hunt has painted an interesting full-length portrait of his little golden-haired girl, Gladys.

The recent sale of musical copyrights by the executors of the well-known music publisher, the late M. Léon Escudier, produced upwards of 200,000*fr.* (£8,000); by far the greater part being paid for scores by Verdi. *Rigoletto*, put up at 54,500*fr.*, was knocked down at 62,000*fr.* and *La Traviata* went for 72,000*fr.*; while *Aida*, put up at 90,500*fr.*, found no bidders. A number of Verdi's earlier works—including *Attila*, *Joan of Arc*, *Harold*, *The Two Foscari*, *Louisa Miller*, *Macbeth*, and *I Masnadieri*, (founded on Schiller's *Robbers* and composed expressly for London and for Jenny Lind)—went for 40,000*fr.*, *La Forza del Destino*, *Don Carlos*, *Ernani*, and the *Vêpres Siciliennes* were not sold. Nor was any satisfactory offer made for the *Requiem*, which, put up at 5,000*fr.*, was withdrawn. Much curiosity was felt as to the price that *Il Trovatore* would fetch. But this work out of which the house of Escudier derived large profits, had been privately sold for 100,000*fr.* It would be interesting to know what Verdi himself received for the publishing rights of *Il Trovatore*, *La Traviata*, and *Rigoletto*, which, a quarter of a century after their first production, are still sufficiently valuable to be sold together for 22,600*fr.* (upwards of £900).

Mr. Beresford Hope, M.P., the *Athenaeum* states, is going to sell a portion of his extensive library. The books will be dispersed by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson, and Hodge, in March. Among the treasures with which Mr. Hope is parting are the first edition of the "Biblia Polyglotta," published by Cardinal Ximenes; the first edition of Homer in Greek; "Ciceronis Epistolae," printed in 1470 by Sueyheim and Pannartz; Colnagii "Acta Sanctorum Hiberniae;" "Lyra Postilla," printed in 1471-72 by Sueyheim and Pannartz; first edition of Plato in Greek; Cardinal Pole's excessively rare "Ecclesiasticae Unitatis Defensio;" the first four folio editions of Shakespeare's plays; "Breviarium in Usum Ecclesiae B. Mariae de Belna," from the library of Marguerite de Valois, in her beautiful binding, covered with her devices stamped in gold; "Chronycle of Englede," printed by Wynkyn de Worde; and Capgrave's "Legenda Nova Anglie," by the same printer. Amongst the manuscripts are an important Liber Elyensis; New Testament, translated by Wycliffe; various illuminated Hours; a Missale Romanum, with miniatures by a Milanese artist, executed for Ludovico Sforza il Moro; an Officium pro Defunctis, with Anglo-Norman illuminations; Bedae Expositio in Lucam, executed by a Spanish scribe, circa 1480, for Ferdinand, King of Castile; Glanville's Propriétaire des Choses, with twenty-one miniatures; Graduale, with beautiful illuminations; Suetonius, written in 1419 by G. Vertari de Padulo; a beautiful manuscript of Vegetius de Mulomedicina et de Curis Boum, &c.

The attention of the congregation at the Jesuit Church of the Sacred Heart, Edinburgh, was recently directed to an object of some antiquarian and historical interest which has just been set up in a suitably designed niche in the east end of the church, which the invocation, "Our Lady of Holyrood, pray for us." It was stated that the statuette, is a carving in oak of undoubted antiquity, was which discovered some years ago at Holyrood, and came into the possession of the late Lord Aberdeen. At the sale of his Lordship's effects it was acquired by Mr. Waterton, the son of the well-known naturalist of that name, by whom it was recently presented to the Jesuit fathers, to be placed, as has now been done, in their church. The Virgin is represented as carrying the Child on her left arm, holding in her right hand a sceptre, and standing on a crescent moon, with one foot on a serpent. The Child grasps in his left hand a globe, and holds up the right in the attitude of a teacher. The enclosing niche, from a design by Mr. A. M'Pherson, architect, is carved in walnut. From its appearance, the statuette is supposed to have been originally intended rather for a private oratory than a public church.

"A. K. H. B." AT ST. ANDREWS.

(From the *World*.)

"Grand place, St. Andrews!" once upon a time said Thomas Carlyle. "You have the essence of all the antiquity of Scotland in good and clean condition." And "Grand place, St. Andrews!" echoes almost every visitor to the quaint old-fashioned city, lying in its isolated picturesqueness in a remote eastern corner of "the kingdom" of Fife. It is famous for many things—the gray glories and the historic association of its ruins of ancient Norman tower, Cathedral, and castle; its sunset splendours; the blue waters of its dangerous bay; its yellow sands; its splendid "links," where go the golfers in their coats of scarlet and their buttons of yellow brass; its eminent, if somewhat poverty-stricken,

* *Love the Debt*. By Basil. In Three Vols.—London: Smith, Elder, and Co., 1882.

* *Cynthia: a Tale of Two Loves*. In Two Vols.—London: Tinsley Brothers, 1882.

professors; its red-gowned students; its rosy damsels, from whose pleasant ranks many an Englishman has carried away a wife. The seat of the most ancient university in Scotland, many distinguished men have been connected with it in times past, and not a few in times present; men who have won distinction in every field of the thoroughly cultivated, if somewhat limited, range of academic study. But it is not to inquire if any of these are "at home" that now and again there comes a telegram to the stationer's shop, which does duty as a post-office, from some wandering American or peripatetic Englishman. The inquiry is "concerning" one who has made that phrase "concerning" famous, and the wished-for answer tells that its parish minister, the Rev. Dr. Boyd, better known elsewhere as "A. K. H. B." or "The Country Parson," is at home, and is to preach on Sunday. And if you happen to be near that post-office, in the principal street of the city—one that reminds English university men of the High-street of Oxford: a broad spacious street, on either side of which young trees are fighting for life with the rigours of the climate and the strength of the east wind—you may, about two o'clock in the afternoon, see a very ecclesiastical-looking personage, very carefully dressed, very trim and tidy, and, despite the "middle age" from which he has taught us such charming lessons, very fresh and active-looking engaged in posting his own letters, a duty which he is reluctant to intrust to another. He has written somewhere that, "He who posts his own letters is possibly a good man, but certainly a wise one."

The English mail is, perhaps, just going off, and many people are engaged in a similar occupation, with some of whom, including common folk and the children going to school, he converses. Then, perhaps, with a "Good-bye, my good little girl," to some little lassie, he goes off upon his afternoon's round of calls, his forenoon having been spent at his desk. He has the names of the people he has to visit carefully written on a long slip of paper; and, with the method that characterises his minutest work, he marks them off as one by one he overtakes them. They are the ordinary visits of a parish minister (and the Church of Scotland has no more conscientious pastor than Dr. Boyd)—a bedridden woman, a consumptive lad, a sick child, a word of encouragement here, of comfort there; and right welcome he is wherever he goes. The last visit will probably find him near the links and the sands on either of which he will take a meditative stroll, or be joined by his wife and only daughter, or by some friend. It may be a wintry afternoon, and the sunset, which has dyed the sea in lovely colours, and made the old ruins stand out in beautiful outline, is over. The pink glory is going out of the atmosphere, and the night sets in wan and chill. He turns in to the pleasant little clubhouse, which in old days used to be called "The Parlour," where he will read the newspaper for an hour, or wander into the large room where the golfers are refreshing themselves after the labours of the day, in search of some one he wishes to see, and whom he will, perhaps, find draining a tumbler of gin-and-gingerbeer, pre-eminently a golfer's drink, or lighting a cigar, or sitting down for an early rubber. Then in the darkness he will betake himself home, and, after indulging in a tumbler of milk which is always waiting for him in his library, he will rest for half an hour before dinner. His library or study is a large handsome room, with a great number of well-bound books in carefully-dusted cases all round the walls. Among these no fewer than twenty volumes in crown 8vo, and varied colours, are from his own pen, and tell of his untiring industry.

If you remain to dine with him, you will be sure not only of a very good dinner, but also of a very hearty welcome; and a stranger will soon discover that he is in company with one of the best and brightest of talkers: full of information on all sorts of subjects, given to apt allusion and apt quotation, fond of a good story, which he tells in his own peculiarly effective manner; and if it is at the expense of a neighbour, no mortal can detect any maliciousness in the smile with which it is accompanied, and which shows that he likes the man he is laughing at, or calling by some fantastic and queer nickname. Dr. Boyd's flow of talk is unlimited, and one sees no reason why, like his writing, it should not go on for ever. He will take you back to old days, and tell you stories of the country gentlemen and the Scotch ministers, and the strange customs in covenanted Ayrshire, where he spent his boyhood; and how "awfully touching" were the "open-air services on Communion Sunday evenings under the blue dome of sky, under the setting sun of July, the air sweet with the fragrance of the clover, borne in by the warm summer breeze; the mossy headstones and the little swelling graves; and then the great psalm rising up to Christ in strains never to be exceeded—at least, to a Scottish ear and heart—anywhere in all this world." He will also talk of his undergraduate student days at Glasgow University, and tell stories of "Logic Bob" and some of the other professors, and, among the students, of the man who beat Tait (Archbishop of Canterbury), and will add, as he thinks of the differences of the two fates, "Yet Tait, beaten at Glasgow, has done fairly well elsewhere." He will tell you of the time he spent at King's College School, and of how, towards the end of 1841, he was entered a member of the Middle Temple, and read law hard, attended the Courts at Westminster Hall and Guildhall, and saw and heard all the great barristers and judges of that time, about whom he is so fond of writing pleasantly to this day. He will tell you of his time at King's College, when Lonsdale, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield, was Principal, and how he studied under Maurice, Brown (Archdeacon of Wells), Brewer (Rolla), and other less remarkable people; of how, during the four years of his London life, he resided with a wealthy uncle, who intended that he should go to Oxford and take his degree before being called to the English Bar; and you can learn how vexed his uncle was when he threw up his fine prospects, and in the summer of 1844 resolved to study for the Scotch Church, and thus made what he now, we fancy, considers the great mistake of his life. His uncle, no doubt, thought his resolve very quixotic and suicidal; but young Boyd had a romantic idea of serving the Church of his country, of which his father was an honoured minister. And no doubt that Church sorely needed such as he. So he left London, its pleasures, and its studies, and went to the Divinity Hall at Glasgow, and in due course, after three winter terms, was "licensed" to preach the Gospel by his

father's presbytery. He began his clerical career as "assistant minister" in the most fashionable church in Edinburgh; and no doubt some of his sermons would be distinguished by the extravagancies of youth. His "Bishop," as Scotch assistants—Anglican curates—call the minister under whom they serve, was wont to recall some of the remarkable things he said and did; but "A. K. H. B.," always equal to the occasion, has been heard to retaliate that he, at any rate, remembered not one single word that good man ever said, though he heard him preach very frequently. His first charge was Newton-on-Ayr, a village which has had quite an apostolical succession of the best men of the Scotch Church. His second parish was a beautiful country living in Dumfriesshire, with which the readers of his *Reveries* were to become so soon familiar. It is a beautiful district of the country—fine hills and rocks; two beautiful rivers; deeply wooded, too, with such trees as are seldom seen in Scotland. Carlyle, going from Dumfries to Craigenputtock, always used to drive through it, and has been heard to talk warmly of the loveliness of its scenery. In February, 1856, he began his life-long connection with Fraser, in the series of essays which made the initials of "A. K. H. B." famous on both continents, and won him so many literary friendships, which he cherishes so warmly—Arthur Helps, Charles Kingsley, James Anthony Froude, and Archbishop Whately among others. Going up to town on an occasional holiday, he made the acquaintance of many interesting men and women at the Parkers' and the Longmans'. Much of the success of these charming essays, these reflections on many subjects, these notices of men and books, strung together with a pleasant personal thread of narrative and meditation, he attributes to the fact that he was a Scotch parson, and at the same time very familiar with London and all the surroundings of English law: essays which you cannot read without admiring the talent and loving the kindly heart of the writer, and which have found their way into the most outlandish corners of the world, as travellers in remote places testify.

The well-beloved Country Parson became, in 1859, the popular minister of St. Bernard's, Edinburgh; and the excellent portrait in oil that hangs in the dining-room at 7, Abbotsford-crescent, St. Andrews, is the gift of an attached congregation, when Dr. Boyd left Edinburgh to become first minister of that city—one of the prizes, such as they are, that the Church of Scotland has for her distinguished sons. In St. Andrews there are two churches in the one parish, and two ministers; each minister officiating alternately once every Sunday in each of them, to queerly-mixed congregations of learned professors and red-gowned students, of ordinary residents and of fashionable summer visitors, and working people from both town and country. The parish church has historical associations which delight Dr. Boyd; for here men and women of diverse faiths have worshipped for fifteen generations, and here the great John Knox thundered in Reformation days. Long ago it has been all that even its minister would have his church to be; and it is one of his dreams that it may some day be restored to its pristine ecclesiastical proportions. Meantime it is chiefly remarkable for its ugliness and vastness. Here Dr. Boyd "preaches"—for that is how all public worship is spoken of in Scotland—and conducts, once each Sunday, divine service according to the bald forms of the Scottish Kirk. But he makes no secret of the fact that he is much more at home in the other church, the church of St. Mary; in which he has been able to get the service what the worship of the national Church of Scotland is becoming, in all new churches which have a minister of some taste and culture, and congregations who have got beyond the idea that everything connected with Divine service should be as ugly and repulsive as possible. Here the people sing the *Te Deum* and the *Magnificat*, and go in for chanted prose psalms and anthems, led by a good choir and a harmonium nicely played. Here he reads his prayers, the congregation responding with an Amen, and audibly joining in the Lord's Prayer, and standing at the ascription of praise after the sermon; all very commonplace pieces of ritual for the English reader, but terribly advanced for the Scotch Kirk; so much so that the service has been called a "Poppish pantomime or panorama," and Dr. Boyd likened to the "Popp" of Rome, and said to be in close alliance with the Scarlet Lady. Here he has a pretty pulpit and a fair reredos, an altar-table and a lectern, from which in summer a popular baronet, and in winter the students of divinity, read the Lessons. And here it is a real pleasure even for the Anglican to worship on lovely summer evenings, and to hear one of those beautiful and touching sermons, of the nature of which all readers of the *Graver Thoughts of a Country Parson*, *Counsel and Comfort from a City Pulpit*, *Sunday Afternoons in a University City*, and other volumes, are familiar. And the worshipper is doubly fortunate if, when service is over, he has access to the vestry, and can accompany the preacher on a visit to the ruins of the Cathedral, and hear him tell its story; and as he talks you find that, though a Scotchman, he knows and loves the English Cathedrals as few people do, even among the English clergy; or in a quiet stroll upon the soft, green, elastic turf of the links, or the hard yellow sands, upon which the blue, white-crested waves are breaking in pleasant music; watch with him the old bleached bones of the once famous Cathedral city gleam in the setting sunlight; and bid him a fond and lingering "good night" as the summer darkness falls, and the stars come out for their short vigil. And as he goes home in solitude, he thinks that St. Andrews would not be the same place and Sunday not have the same charm were "A. K. H. B." not there; and if the national Church is at all dear to him, he will not be sorry that Dr. Boyd made a mistake forty years ago, and is not at this moment a great legal luminary, or a distinguished Prelate of the sister Church of England.

CONVOCATION.

PROVINCE OF YORK.

RESTRAINT OF LITIGATION.

On this subject the following important speeches were delivered on Wednesday week:—

The Rev. Canon TREVOR said the report which the Archbishop had undertaken to bring before the

Royal Commission contained some valuable suggestions, agreed to by the Committees of both Convocations, for the improvement of the Ecclesiastical Courts. They would be found to be in reversal of recent changes adopted by Parliament for the improvement of the legal process, but which had produced exactly the contrary effect. Much as he desired these reforms of the Courts, there was one thing of still more importance to the peace of the Church, which was to keep out of the Courts. Convocation could do no greater service to the Church and the Realm than to put some restraint on the litigation which had flooded the Courts under the recent action of the Legislature. This was the object of his motion. It was confined to diversities of teaching and ritual, for which the Courts were never designed. The Courts were for the correction of criminal clerics, properly so-called—men of evil life and example. Controversies of faith and worship were always dealt with in another way. It was evident unto all men diligently reading the Holy Scripture and ancient authors' that from the Apostles' times these questions were determined by the Bishops and their Synods. The Primitive Church had no other tribunals; and when the secular arm gave effect to the spiritual sentence it was always in support of the pastoral admonition. This was the principle of the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction from its establishment at the Norman Conquest to the present day. The Bishop was to precede the judge, and for that reason the initiative of the legal proceedings rested wholly with Bishop. The principle was clearly laid down in the famous passage in the Preface to the Prayer-Book, and he could never understand how, under any reasonable construction of the words, they could fail to avert such litigation as had unhappily taken place. It seemed a paradox to say that the canonical obedience of the clergy was superseded by the addition of a legal obligation. Yet this was the argument, not of the great bulk of the clergy, but of all those whose cases had been brought into the Courts. They contended that the legal responsibility was on the incumbent. If he had no doubt there was no reason to resort to the Bishop—if others took the rubric diversely that was their error, not his. If the Bishop decided against him, the Bishop had no authority against the rubric. Strange as this may sound it is true, that the Act of Uniformity makes the minister responsible for the legal observance of the rubrics, and the Bishops' directions are no answer to the Court. Of that we had a recent example, when a clergyman having repelled a parishioner from the Communion, and reported his action to the Bishop as directed by the rubric, the Bishop's own handwriting proved to be no protection in the Court. The Bishop himself was examined, and there was a question whether the writing was a direction, or an advice, or merely a friendly suggestion; but whatever it was the Court decided that the Bishop could not release the priest from his legal obligations, and he was condemned, on the Judge's construction of the rubric, without regard to the Bishops. This certainly went far to destroy the value of the direction in the Preface. Proceeding to the Church Discipline Act of 1840, he pointed out that this Act was passed to carry out the recommendation of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Law, that the Bishops should be restored to their ancient power in the correction of the clergy which had been suffered to fall too much to the lay Judges. Sir R. Phillimore, the last of our Ecclesiastical Judges had described that Act as "a hybrid statute, half ecclesiastical, half common law, and half nobody knows what." As the learned Judge was not an Irishman, his third half could only be the noxious gases generated by the other two. (A laugh.) This was always the fate of what is called a Bishops' Bill. It goes into Parliament pure carbonate of Episcopacy—there it meets the tartaric acid of the law, and it comes out nobody knows what—the derision of the lawyers and the despair of the Bishops. (Cheers and laughter.) The Church Discipline Act was designed to give the Bishop the entire control of the suit. He alone could initiate it—he might issue a Commission of Inquiry, and on their report decide the matter either *in camera* or *in curia*. In Court he was to sit in person with assessors of his own selection. All was the purest carbonate of Episcopacy; but see what the lawyers made of it. The first great case was Archdeacon Denison's trial at Bath; that was a doctrinal controversy turning on a metaphysical subtlety, or rather some logical inferences from the metaphysical distinctions which few people could be supposed to understand. Here was a difficulty at once. The Act had reduced all ecclesiastical offences to a common process, and the first step in the Commission. But what use can a Commission be on such a subject? The Bishop can read the sermon himself, and he is presumably far more competent to pronounce upon it than half a dozen clergymen and lawyers. The Archdeacon was as anxious for a fight as his opponents, but the Bishop of Bath and Wells took the matter into his own hands and disposed of it by a very mild admonition to the Archdeacon. Bishop Bagot died, and his successor refused to re-open the question. Then it was discovered that the Act had transferred the Bishop's office to the Archbishop, the living being in Episcopal patronage, and application was made to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Here was end of the canonical obedience to the Bishop. The Archbishop made the mistake of consulting a lawyer. His Vicar-General told him he must grant the Commission as a matter of common justice, but he might exercise his discretion on receiving the report. The report would have been whatever the Archbishop chose if he had packed the Commission accordingly. As it was, the Commissioners found a true Bill, without troubling themselves to hear the Archdeacon's argument. Then Archbishop Sumner refused to proceed. His opinions were known to be decidedly against the Archdeacon's; but what Bishop would like to take upon himself the adjudication of such a question? Would any of their Lordships willingly undertake the task? There was one among them a Professor of Theology of the highest repute, but he was sure that Bishop Lightfoot would recoil from depriving a clergyman for holding a different construction of the Twenty-ninth Article from his own. (Hear.) The Archbishop was had into the Court of Queen's Bench, and there told he would have exercised a wise discretion in refusing the Commission; but having set the stone rolling the promoter had argued a legal *locus standi* in law, and had a right to go on. There was some further costly

decisions in the Queen's Bench, by way of simplifying the process, and at last the Archbishop was ordered down to Bath, sorely against his will, to sit in judgment on the terrible Archdeacon. There the lawyers, at fifty guineas a-piece, favoured him with their theology for three days, and then the Archbishop decided, as everyone knew he would decide before the trial began. Archdeacon Denison was deprived of his dignity and benefice because Archbishop Sumner was his judge. By a different luck (as it has been called) they might have changed places, and then Denison would have deprived Sumner. It was impossible that such a sentence should stand in a free country. The Archdeacon applied to the Court of Arches from the master to the man. Sir John Dodson refused to judge the Primate, from whom alone he had authority to judge at all. Once more the Queen's Bench was invoked, and they decided that the Archbishop of Canterbury, sitting with Dr. Lushington at Bath, was, in the eye of the law, the Bishop of Bath and Wells, and Sir John Dodson, sitting at Doctors' Commons by himself, was, in the eye of the law, the Archbishop of Canterbury. This was too much; Sir John Dodson spied a flaw in the proceedings. In all this disputing the statutable time had elapsed before the proceedings commenced, and they were all consequently illegal. *Solventur rursus tabulae*. The Archdeacon went back to his archdeaconry and benefice, and poor Mr. Ditcher the promoter—he never got any other promotion—(a laugh)—went home to the next village, and they lived happy ever after. (Much laughter.) That was what came of an Act to restore the power of the Bishop. It left him absolutely nothing but the issuing of the Commission, and that has been since denied in the Queen's Bench, and only rescued on appeal by the resolute action of the Bishop of Oxford. (Hear.) It is now the subject of attack in Parliament, and by no means out of danger. He would now pass to the Public Worship Regulation Act, of which he spoke yesterday in terms not a whit too strong, but it was not so great an innovation on the lines of the previous Act as some supposed. This Act began by putting a strong pressure on the Bishop's discretion in giving for the first time a legal right of complaint to the aggrieved parishioners, and requiring the Bishop's reasons for sending it to be recorded in the diocesan register that seemed to him very significant if a mandamus of the Bishop's should prove adverse. Still the actual initiative is with the Bishop, and the Act expects him to exercise his pastoral authority to avert the suit. If the Bishop and the incumbent can come to an agreement the aggrieved parishioner is thrown over, but there is the same fatal flaw as had been seen in the Preface to the Prayer-Book. The Act expressly disables the Bishop from deciding the law, and that at once disables the Bishop with an incumbent who takes his stand upon the law. For the law, recourse must be had to the new Court; and then what is the Bishop's position? He spoke yesterday of the scandal occasioned by Mr. Green's incarceration, but his feeling for that ill-used clergyman was nothing compared to the awe and horror with which he regarded the duty which the Act had imposed on the Bishop of Manchester. He would take the opportunity, if his Lordship would allow him, to say how deeply he sympathised with him in this heavy trial. His frankness, generosity, warmth of heart, candour, and intelligence were the admiration of all. (Applause.) What was the duty which this unrighteous statute imposed on the chief pastor of the diocese? Why, to take his fellow-servant by the throat, and deliver him to the judge, and the judge to the officer, and he is cast into prison, while the beds are sold from under his wife and children to pay the costs of this most Christian prosecution. (Sensation.) What man who felt it an honour and privilege to be a member of the Church of England, or a clergyman who felt, as he had felt for forty-five years, an unbroken allegiance and unlimited loyalty to the Bishop of his diocese—what man of his sentiments, his age, and experience could regard without horror such an abomination of desolation standing where it ought not, as that the law should come in, taking the place of the Bishop, and compelling the right rev. Prelates to act as Crown prosecutors against the clergy committed to their spiritual direction? (Cheers.) He had now proved the greater part of his case. The statute law was unable to effect its declared purpose. It enabled the Bishop to bar the legal proceedings, but whatever powers it might give him to settle the question out of Court, these became themselves a question for the Court, and only added to the litigation they were intended to avoid. The true remedy was to be found in the spiritual authority that claimed the canonical obedience of the clergy. This was never in the Church of England a mere arbitrary power. No English Bishop desired to say to his clergy "march," and they march, or "right about face," and expect to be obeyed. In this Church, as in all Catholic Churches, there are canons to bind Bishops as well as clergy, and what he desired was simply to clear and regulate the canonical powers. It was no part of his business to-day to go into details. These would be considered when the canons came to be made. All that his motion proposed, was to affirm the principle. At the same time, to prove the feasibility of the plan, he had thrown out some suggestions in a pamphlet to which he might venture to refer. In questions of doctrine he supposed that little more could be done than to enable the Bishop to confer with the accused and consult the divinity professors and other scientific theologians. Many points might admit of explanation; if not the case would have to go to the Archbishop's Court, which would be the subject of his motion to-morrow. At present he would confine himself to the questions of ritual which caused so large a part of their troubles. He would have the complaining parishioners bring their grievance to the Bishop, and tell their own story face to face with the minister. They did not want memorials, Church Associations, or lawyers. If the Bishop could not satisfy them there might be a hearing with the assistance of the Dean, one of the Canons of the Cathedral, the Archdeacon, and as many lay communicants, of whom the patron should be one. There ought to be no difficulty in constituting a body that should inspire confidence in all reasonable men; and it would be strange if, discussing the matter in an amicable and Christian way, they could not find a *modus vivendi* which the Bishop might sanction by motion in that particular church. The motion would not be law, but it would be something a great deal better—it would

prevent a resort to the law. If it were disobeyed the law would remain for the Courts as at present. His proposal did not touch the Courts in the least, but his belief was that nine out of ten cases would never reach the Courts at all; and the tenth would reach them without a particle of the public sympathy, which was so dangerously attracted to the sufferers under the present partial and intolerant application of the law. In this belief he would now move—

That, to avoid unseemly litigation it is desirable to make provision by canon for appealing diversities of ritual and teaching by the pastoral authority of the Bishop; and no suit should be commenced in the Ecclesiastical Courts without the permission of the Bishop after exercising the powers so accorded to him.

The Dean of CARLISLE said that Canon Trevor, one of the oldest members of Convocation, had thought fit to pitch upon the very youngest member to second the motion which he had so ably and eloquently introduced. He wished to do so in the fullest sense of the word. He seconded not only the motion, but the arguments and almost every word of the mover. (Hear.) Canon Trevor had got hold of the difficulties under which they were labouring by the right handle. There was great need that the epidemic of litigation should be transferred to the spiritual sphere, although by that means the clergy were practically playing into the hands of the Bishops. The principal difficulty was—how they might recover constitutional action in the Church of England—that action which would be in most complete accord with the constitution of the Christian Church. The clergy were labouring under a most oppressive sense of the inconsistency of the present lines of action. Their contention was for constitutional reform or nothing. They respectfully but firmly demanded deliverance and emancipation from the hands of the lawyers. (Hear, hear.) They deprecated the practice by which the entanglements of the Church of England and the consequent degradation of the doctrine, ritual, and practice of the Church of England were submitted to those whom the law put over them for the time being, instead of to their fathers in God. That was not a demand for Disestablishment, for their objects were perfectly consistent with the maintenance of the national confession of faith in Almighty God and our Lord Jesus Christ. (Hear, hear.) If there were any possibility of those changes being likely to lead to Disestablishment, they would meet with the utmost resistance. If the members of the Upper House, acting under what he might call the provocation offered them, could do anything to bring together the hearts of Bishops, presbyters, and lay people, much good might result. Nothing, indeed, could better befit that Synod than that it should, by its prayers and acts, bring the hearts of the fathers to their children, lest God should smite the Church of England with a curse. (Applause.)

Canon TREVOR replied: In not entering further into the latter part of his motion adverted to by his very reverend friend the Prolocutor, he was anxious to spare the time of the House, on which he felt that he had unduly trespassed. The object was to preserve to the Bishops the existing right of instituting the legal proceedings which had been attacked, and was still seriously menaced. He felt it was hardly safe in the present shape of an arbitrary veto, and what he sought was to place it on a firmer basis by satisfying the public that justice would be done in a simpler and more effective way. The Lord Bishop of Carlisle had pronounced the plan vague and shadowy. It was certainly spiritual and without the strong body of the law, but to his mind that was its chief merit. The law was sometimes a little too strong for delicate consciences. Of his Lordship's other objections he must say, though the Bishop had run away from his reply, that anything more illogical he never heard. It showed the difference between Cambridge mathematics and Oxford logic. (Laughter and "No, no.") Well, he could only say that if he had the right rev. prelate at the Oxford little-go, he would undertake to pluck him if he had no better logic than he had just shown. (Laughter.) He objected that canons could only bind the clergy; why, they were the only class required to be bound. It was the clergy and the clergy only who were bound by the present Acts of Parliament. The objection that his proposal made no provision for the laity was even more extraordinary. It did a great deal more for the laity than the Public Worship Act itself. It not only gave them the right of complaint, but a voice in the arrangement to be made by the Bishop. He distinctly contemplated that half the assessors should be lay communicants. But the Bishop was gone, and he must address himself to his Grace the President. His Grace had asked where the power was to come from to enforce the canonical directions if not from the law? The answer was from the higher law of the Apostolic Commission. The clergy believed that the authority which the Lord had bestowed on his Apostles had descended by consecration on the Bishops of the English Church. (Hear.) He was pained to hear the Bishop of Carlisle ridicule the paradoxical notion of their anxiety to rush into their Bishops' arms. The clergy would rush into their arms if they would let them; they were at their knees now, some of them prostrate on their faces. Daily in churches and parsonage-houses the clergy were praying for their Bishops, and could it be supposed for a moment there was not a force in these sacred ties infinitely superior to any Act of Parliament? (Hear.) He entreated his Grace to give him his vote. The Synod, he felt sure, was with him already. The Archbishop had not only offered no objection to the motion, but said he went a long way with it. Might he not respectfully claim his Grace's vote? It was all that would be wanting to make the motion an Act of Convocation, and so lay the foundation of measures that might at last give the Church the unspeakable blessing of peace. (Cheers.)

THE ELECTION OF A PROCTOR FOR CONVOCATION.

The Archdeacon of Middlesex (Dr. Hessey) held a meeting of the clergy of his Archdeaconry on Tuesday, in the Great Room of the National Society, for the purpose of nominating a Proctor to serve in Convocation in the place of the Rev. M. Gibbs. Archdeacon Hessey requested Dr. A. Waddilove to read the Bishop's mandate, and this having been done the Archdeacon expressed regret at the necessity

for the meeting—namely, the death of Mr. Gibbs. He then said that another reason for regret on that occasion was the state of the representation of the diocese in Convocation, for whether at general or at by-elections such as the present there was the same unreality. In some dioceses there was a direct representation of the clergy, inasmuch as the persons they sent up as elected were obliged to appear before the Archbishop of Canterbury and to take their seats as members of Convocation by virtue of their election. But in London, and also following the example of the meetings in St. Albans and Rochester, a peculiar practice prevailed. If an election took place in London both London and Middlesex were desired to send up respectively two good and sufficient Proctors to appear before the Archbishop of Canterbury, but notwithstanding that there existed the peculiar custom that the Bishop might choose out of the four persons sent up two from either London or Middlesex—the Bishop not being bound to select one from each Archdeaconry. Therefore the views of the electors were by no means directly represented, and must to a certain extent be qualified by the selection of the Bishop. The meeting had to select some one or more persons, but it was by no means certain that if they were unanimous their nominees would be returned for the Archdeaconry of London. He was sorry that such an unreality prevailed in connection with the business, but he was helpless in the matter. He trusted, however, that that would be the last time that such a state of things would prevail at an election of Proctors. The proceedings in the Archdeaconry of London took place on Monday, and are reported below. The candidates proposed on Tuesday were the Rev. A. Brook, rector of Hackney, the Rev. Harry Jones, rector of St. George's-in-the-East, and the Rev. Prebendary Cadman. The nomination of Mr. Jones was afterwards, by leave, withdrawn. On counting the votes there appeared:—For the Rev. Prebendary Cadman, 48 votes; for the Rev. A. Brook, 46 votes. A poll was demanded, and the Archdeacon announced that it would take place on Monday, March 13, by voting papers.

A largely-attended meeting of the clergy of the Archdeaconry of London was held in the hall of Sion College on Monday, for the purpose of electing a proctor to sit in Convocation in the place of the late Rev. M. Gibbs. In the absence of Bishop Claughton, the Archdeacon, through illness, Dr. Swabey presided. The proceedings commenced with a resolution, passed unanimously of regret at the decease of their old representative, and of hearty sympathy with his family in their bereavement. This was acknowledged in a short speech by the Rev. G. L. Gibbs, the son of the late Proctor. The Bishop of Bedford was then proposed and seconded for election. This led to a stormy discussion, on account of the very large number of livings in the Archdeaconry which are in the Bishop's gift. The Rev. Harry Jones, rector of St. George's-in-the-East, was proposed and seconded as an independent candidate. The Rev. A. Brook, the son-in-law and chaplain of the Bishop of London, strongly recommended the withdrawal of the Bishop of Bedford's name unless the supporters of Mr. Jones would withdraw his candidature and allow Dr. Walsham How to be returned without opposition. Mr. Brook also commented severely upon some remarks which had been made in a printed circular by some of the senior clergy against the Bishop. After a long discussion the name of the Bishop of Bedford was withdrawn, he himself having written on the morning of the election to request that he should not be put in nomination. In his place the Rev. A. Brook was then proposed and seconded, and after much further debate a division was taken. It having been noticed early in the proceedings that several unbenevolent clergy were present they were called upon to withdraw. The Rev. J. W. Horaley, Chaplain of Her Majesty's Prison, Clerkenwell, then rose, and said that he was a priest of the Church of England, that he held his cure of souls direct from the Bishop, that all episcopal communications sent to the beneficed clergy were sent to him, and that he claimed his right to vote. He was followed by the Rev. R. H. Hadden, who declared that there was no Act of Parliament disqualifying him from exercising that franchise, and he was forbidden by nothing in the constitution of Convocation, and that his position as curate of Bishopsgate was specially defined by statute. The Rev. S. D. Headlam asserted that, as a curate, his case was covered by the mandate which had just been read, that the votes of stipendiary curates had been received on similar occasions, and that, as curate of St. Michael, Shoreditch, he held "ecclesiastical promotion" sufficient to entitle him to vote. Dr. Swabey, after considerable hesitation, said that he believed these votes could not be legally accepted, and he must leave it to the right feeling of the gentlemen who had just spoken to withdraw. Mr. Hadden then asked on what authority this request was made, but receiving no answer, Mr. Horaley and Mr. Headlam both respectfully declined to withdraw. On a division being taken, each of these gentlemen tendered his vote, as did also the Rev. D. F. Quayle, curate of Stepney. Great delay took place in counting the numbers, owing to one of the tellers receiving their votes, and the other refusing them. On the Chairman omitting to record them, formal protests were made against the validity of the whole proceedings. Exclusive of the disallowed votes, the numbers were:—For the Rev. A. Brook, 52; for the Rev. Harry Jones, 37. A poll was demanded for the latter, and the proceedings, which at times called forth warm expressions of feeling, terminated.

THE CONTUMACIOUS CLERKS BILL.

Last year Earl Beauchamp introduced into the House of Lords a Bill to put some limit to imprisonment for ecclesiastical offences. The ill-success of that bill has led Mr. Lloyd to introduce into the House of Commons the following bill to "Amend the procedure against Contumacious Clerks, the Church Discipline Act, and the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874."

"Whereas it is expedient that obedience to the orders of Ecclesiastical Courts in proceedings against clerks in holy orders should be enforced whenever practicable by suspension and deprivation rather than by imprisonment; and whereas it is also

expedient that the Act for better enforcing Church Discipline and the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, should be respectively amended:

"Be it enacted, &c.

"If Clerk already suspended *ad officio et beneficio*, or his contumacy consist in resisting Suspension or Inhibition, Judge may make Order for Deprivation."

"1. In any case where the Judge of an Ecclesiastical Court might lawfully signify or suspend a clerk in holy orders for contumacy or contempt, if the clerk shall be already suspended from both office and benefice, or if being only suspended from office or inhibited under the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, his contumacy consist in disobeying such suspension or inhibition, or in hindering any clergyman duly authorised in that behalf from officiating in his stead, or performing any of the duties of his cure, it shall be lawful for the Judge, if he shall think fit, to order that such clerk shall be deprived of every benefice or other ecclesiastical preferment over which the Judge has jurisdiction. If the Judge think fit, he may, in any order for deprivation, direct that such order of deprivation shall not take effect until the expiration of three calendar months from the making of the order, during which three months such order of deprivation may be rescinded at the discretion of the Court for the time being having jurisdiction over the suit or proceeding; but in all other respects every order of deprivation shall, from the making thereof, have the force of a definitive sentence of deprivation. Every order for deprivation under this section may be made in the same manner in all respects in which an order pronouncing a person contumacious and in contempt, with a view to his being signified, might be made, except only that no order for deprivation shall be made in any Court inferior to the Provincial Courts of Canterbury and York, except by a Bishop in person."

"Discharge of Persons in Custody under Writ de Contumacia Capiendo after Six Months."

"2. Any person committed to gaol under the writ *de contumacia capiendo* shall, at the expiration of six months from the time when he was first so committed to gaol, if he be still in custody, be discharged out of custody by the sheriff, gaoler, or other officer in whose custody he may be, without any order."

"Liability for Costs to Continue."

"3. Such person shall, notwithstanding his discharge, remain liable for the costs lawfully incurred by reason of his custody and contempt."

"Party not to be Released from further Observance of Justice."

"4. Such person shall not by reason of his discharge in manner aforesaid be released from further observance of justice in the suit in which he has been pronounced in contempt, or from the payment of the costs in such suit, but shall, notwithstanding such discharge, be liable to be deprived of his ecclesiastical preferment in the same suit by any Court or Judge having jurisdiction therein."

"If Charge against a Clerk under 3 & 4 Vic., c. 86, be certified to have been judicially decided, and to be supported by sufficient legal evidence, Bishop shall, as to such Clerk so charged with such offences, issue Letters of Request."

"5. Any Bishop having jurisdiction under the Act of the third and fourth of the Queen, chapter 86, intituled 'An Act for better enforcing Church Discipline,' to issue a commission of inquiry as to any clerk in holy orders charged with any offence against the laws ecclesiastical shall, within twenty-one days after receiving a certificate in writing signed by any one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, that the offence with which such clerk is charged has been judicially decided to be an offence against the laws ecclesiastical, and that on evidence laid before him such counsel is of opinion that there is sufficient *prima facie* ground for instituting proceedings, send the case by letters of request to the Court of Appeal of the Province."

"If Representation under 37 and 38 Vic., c. 85, relate to matters certified to be judicially decided, Bishop shall not decide against proceeding therewith."

"6. In case any representation under the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, shall state that all the matters therein complained of have been judicially decided to be unlawful, and shall have at the end thereof, or endorsed thereon, a certificate signed by any one of Her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, that such statement is correct, and that on evidence laid before him such counsel is of opinion that there is sufficient *prima facie* ground for instituting proceedings, the Bishop to whom such representation shall be sent (which words shall include the Archbishop or Bishop acting in his place in relation to such representation) shall not be at liberty to decide that proceedings ought not to be taken on such representation."

"Amendment of sec. 13 of 37 and 38 Vic., c. 85."

"7. In the 13th section of the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, in the clause 'provided that if such inhibition shall remain in force for more than three years from the date of the issuing of the monition, or from the final determination of an appeal therefrom,' the words 'three months' shall be substituted for 'three years,' and the word 'inhibition,' shall be substituted for the word 'monition.'"

"As to Exercise of Jurisdiction by Official Principal of Arches Court, &c."

"8. So long as the same person shall be Official Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury and Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court of York, such person may in every proceeding pending before him, either in the Arches Court of Canterbury or in the Chancery Court of York, exercise all the jurisdiction vested in him both as Official Principal of the Arches Court of Canterbury and as Official Principal and Auditor of the Chancery Court of York."

"Deprived Clerks Incapable of being Presented within Five Years of Deprivation."

"9. No clerk in holy orders who shall be hereafter deprived of any benefice or other ecclesiastical preferment by any Ecclesiastical Court shall for five years from the date of such deprivation be capable of being presented, collated, or nominated, or instituted, or otherwise admitted to any benefice or other ecclesiastical preferment, unless the Court by which he was deprived shall sooner release him from this disability; and no such order of release shall be made except upon a petition signed by the clerk to be released."

"Inhibited Clerks Incapable of being Presented within Five Years of Inhibition, &c."

"10. No clerk in holy orders who shall have been inhibited under the 13th section of the Public

Worship Regulation Act, 1874, and whose inhibition shall not have been relaxed, shall for five years from the date of such inhibition be capable of being presented, collated, or nominated, or instituted, or otherwise admitted to any benefice or ecclesiastical preferment, unless the Judge appointed under the Public Worship Regulation Act, 1874, shall sooner release him from this disability; and no such order of release shall be made except upon a petition to be signed by the clerk to be released."

"Short Title."

"11. This Act may be cited as the Ecclesiastical Procedure Act, 1882."

"Extent of Act."

"12. This Act shall extend to that part of the United Kingdom called England and Wales, to the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man."

THE UNION OF BENEFICES.

The following petition has been presented to the Bishop of Exeter:—

We, the undersigned clergy, who either at present hold, or have held, parishes in Cathedral cities, beg respectfully to address your Lordship.

We heard with pleasure of your proposal to bring forward a Bill in the House of Lords, giving power to unite and otherwise deal with benefices in Cathedral cities; and we view with regret its necessary withdrawal. We now venture to express an earnest hope that your Lordship may be able to reintroduce this Bill in the next session of Parliament, and trust that it may pass through the Houses of Parliament, and may be largely carried into effect. Our knowledge of the present state of many Cathedral cities makes us sure that a measure of the kind would be very much for their advantage, and would be likely to lead to a great improvement in the religious condition of the people.

G. M. ARDLES, Rector of St. Mary, Bishopscote Senior, York.

WILLIAM AWDREY, St. Martin's, Chichester, and Canon Residentiary.

ROBERT HUGH BLAIR, M.A., St. Martin's, Worcester.

T. P. BRANDRAM, Priest, Vicar, and Succesor of Chichester Cathedral, late Rector of All Saints.

M. R. BRESHER, M.A., St. Martin's, Coney-street, York.

B. M. COWIE, Dean of Manchester.

EDMUND S. CARTER, St. Martin-on-Gregory, York.

THOMAS JOSEPH CLARKE, St. Paul's Rectory, York.

WM. H. COOKE, Vicar of St. Saviour, Norwich.

ARTHUR CHAS. COFFMAN, Vicar of St. Andrew's, Hon. Canon and Rural Dean of Norwich.

W. FRED. GREENY, M.A., Vicar of St. Michael's at Thorn, Norwich.

ED. R. CURRIE, St. Bartholomew's, Chichester.

MAURICE DAY, M.A., Vicar of Wichenford.

E. FRANK EDWARDS, St. Benedict, Norwich.

W. A. ELDER, B.D., Rector of St. Augustine's, Norwich.

WM. EVERITT, All Hallows', Goldsmith-street, Exeter.

ANDREW ROBERT FAUSMAY, M.A., St. Cuthbert's Rectory, York.

JAMES FRASER, Chaplain of Bishop Otter Memorial College, late Rector of St. Andrew's and Sequester of St. Martin's, Chichester.

T. M. GILBERT, Vicar of Heversham, Westmoreland, formerly Perpetual Curate of St. Bartholomew's, Chichester.

WILLIAM HENRY, St. Olave's, York, and Archdeacon of Cleveland.

A. H. HAMILTON, Rector of St. Mary Arches, Exeter.

EDWARD H. HARRISON, M.A., Rector of Bubenhall, formerly Rector of St. Andrew's, Worcester.

GEORGE HEATH, Rector of Itchenor, late Rector of All Saints, Chichester.

J. W. HEDGECOCK, St. Stephen's and St. Martin's, Exeter.

G. H. HEWISON, M.A., Rector of St. Dennis and St. George, York.

CECIL HOOK, All Souls, Leeds, formerly All Saints, Chichester.

WALTER HOOK, Rector of Porlock, formerly Succesor of Chichester and Perpetual Curate of St. Bartholomew's.

T. DANIEL HOPKINS, Rector of All Saints and Andrew's, Chichester.

M. S. JACKSON, Vicar of St. Paul's, Norwich.

JOHN JESSOP, M.A., Vicar of St. Gregory's, Norwich.

WILLIAM KANT, M.A., LL.B., Rector of All Saints and St. Julian's, Norwich.

EDWARD ALDOUS LANE, Rector of Holy Trinity, Goodramgate, York, and Vicar of St. Maurus, York.

FREDERICK LAWRENCE, Vicar of Weston, formerly St. Mary's, Castlegate, York.

J. T. LE PELLY, Vicar of St. George's, Cobgate, Norwich.

JULIUS LLOYD, Rector of St. Anne's, Manchester.

W. H. R. LONGMERE, Vicar of Kempey, late Vicar of Holy Trinity, Worcester.

WILLIAM S. MALLETT, Rector of St. Lawrence, Exeter.

JOHN W. MARSH, M.A., St. Michael's, Winchester.

JOHN F. MAUL, Vicar of St. Paul's, Chichester.

J. METCALFE, M.A., Rector of Holy Trinity, Micklegate, York.

W. T. MOORE, Vicar of St. Mary in the Marsh, Norwich.

W. D. MORRICE, Vicar of St. Thomas, Salisbury.

* M. A. NISBET, Ringwould Rectory.

J. G. NORTON, M.A., Vicar of St. Giles's, Durham.

ROBERT A. L. NUNNS, Vicar of Apuldrum, formerly Sequester of St. Olave's, Chichester.

M. MEVILL PIGOT, Eaton.

JOHN GOUCH POOLE, Rector of St. Margaret with St. Swithin annexed in the City and Diocese of Norwich.

J. RAINE, Rector of All Saints, Pavement, and St. Michael's, Spurrergate, York, Canon of York.

W. RM. RIPLEY, St. Giles, Norwich.

ALFRED W. L. RIVETT, Vicar of St. Martin, at Palace, Norwich.

CHARLES ROSE, Vicar of St. Michael-le-Belfry, York.

ALFRED SCHWFIELD, Rector of St. James, Manchester.

AGUSTUS SHEARS, Vicar of Silby, late Vicar of St. Bartholomew's, Chichester.

THOMAS SMITH, M.A., Vicar of St. Helen's, York.

THOMAS D. T. SPECK, Rector of St. Cruz, and Vicar of Christ Church, York.

THEOPHILUS SHARP, M.A., Rector of St. Andrew's, Worcester.

FREDERICK TAYLOR, Rector of Helgham, Norwich.

J. S. TRULON, St. Olave's, Chichester, and Prebendary.

GEORGE F. WADE, St. Lawrence, York.

PERCEVAL WEBB, Vicar of Portfield, late Incumbent of St. Martin's and St. Olave's, Chichester.

WILLIAM A. WIGHTMAN, Vicar of Stillingfleet, late Vicar of St. John's, Ousebridge, and Vicar of Holy Trinity, King's Court, York.

W. F. WILMERFORCE, Vicar of St. John's, Ousebridge, York.

JAMES WILSON, M.A., Vicar of St. Stephen's, Norwich.

J. BOWSTEAD WILSON, M.A., Rector of Knightwick-with-Doddenham, late Rector of St. Helen's and St. Albans, Worcester.

C. N. WYLD, St. Martin's, Salisbury.

J. E. M. YOUNG, M.A., St. Saviour, York.

* The Rev. M. A. Nisbet signs the petition with the exception of the last paragraph.

Ecclesiastical.

PREFERRMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Rev. C. E. Bowley, to Vicarage of Whaddon, Bucks. Patron, Mr. William Selby Lowndes, of Whaddon Hall, Bucks.
 Rev. F. A. Bright, Curate of Caterham, to Chaplaincy to her Majesty's Guards, Caterham Barracks.
 Rev. C. H. Bromby, Bishop of Tasmania, to Rectory of Shrawardine-with-Monfort. Patron, the Earl of Powis.
 Rev. B. U. Brown, to Vicarage of Ellingham. Patron, the Earl of Northampton.
 Rev. E. de V. Bryans, Curate of St. Mary, Shrewsbury, to Vicarage of Holy Cross, Shrewsbury. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.
 Ven. Archdeacon Chetham, Archdeacon of Southwark, Professor of Pastoral Theology in King's College, London, and one of the Examining Chaplains to the Bishop of Rochester, to Archdeaconry of Rochester.
 Rev. A. Child, to Rectory of Upper Clatford. Patrons, the Trustees.
 Rev. J. W. Collins, Vicar of Clare, Suffolk, to Vicarage of Holy Trinity, St. Lawrence, Thanet. Patron, the Vicar of St. Lawrence.
 Rev. H. Collison, to Rectory of East Bilney with Beetley annexed, Norfolk. Patron, Mr. Albert Collison, of East Bilney.
 Rev. C. Courtenay, Curate of St. Paul's, Ouslow-square, to Vicarage of Upper Armlay, Leeds.
 Rev. A. B. Croome, Vicar of St. George's, Barrow-in-Furness, Surrogate for the Diocese of Carlisle.
 Rev. J. Curry, Curate of Searby, to Vicarage of North Kelsey. Patron, the Bishop of Lincoln.
 Rev. W. T. Dixon, to Perpetual Curacy of Yeovil Marsh. Patron, Mr. George Ballock.
 Rev. J. W. Douglas, to Vicarage of Aldermaston, Berks. Patron, Mr. Daniel Higford Davall Burr, of Aldermaston Park.
 Rev. E. P. Eden, Jun., to Rectory of Catfield. Patron, Mrs. M. G. Hayley, of Catfield.
 Rev. W. D. French, to Rectory of Swelling St. Mary, Suffolk. Patron, the Rev. William Masket Hobson.
 Rev. J. Le Sueur, to Rectory of St. Brulade, Jersey.
 Rev. T. C. Lewis, to Vicarage of Sidcup. Patron, Mr. H. H. Berens.
 Rev. W. G. Mallett, Rector of St. Lawrence, Exeter, to Rectory of St. Mary Major, Exeter. Patron, the Dean and Chapter of Exeter.
 Rev. H. Mellows, to Perpetual Curacy of Thornaby. Patron, the Archbishop of York.
 Rev. J. W. Morrison, Vicar of All Saints', Wolverhampton, to Vicarage of Heath Town. Patrons, the Trustees.
 Rev. L. C. A. Mouton, to Vicarage of St. John-the-Evangelist, Sandown. Patrons, the Trustees.
 Rev. A. R. Pennington, Rector of Utterby, to be Prebendary of Aylesbury in Lincoln Cathedral.
 Rev. Canon Richardson, Incumbent of Camden Church, Camberwell, Joint Hon. Secretary to the Rochester Diocesan Society, to be Archdeacon of Southwark.
 Rev. W. M. Rogers, Curate of Trusham, Bovey Tracey, to Vicarage of Bridgerule, near Holworthy. Patron, Mrs. Kingston.
 Rev. H. Rutherford, Curate of Isleworth, to Rectory of Harford. Patron, Mr. J. J. MacArthur.
 Rev. A. H. Simms, Curate of St. John's, Clifton, to Vicarage of Kingsbridge. Patron, the Bishop of Exeter.
 Rev. E. P. N. Smith, to be Curate-in-Charge of the Marlborough College, Mission, Tottenham.
 Rev. I. G. Smith, Vicar of Great Malvern, to Rural Deanery of Powick Deanery.
 Rev. J. F. Smith, Vicar of Stapeley, to Perpetual Curacy of Edenor. Patron, the Crown.
 Rev. E. G. Thatcher, Curate, to Perpetual Curacy of Tunstall St. Mary. Patron, the Bishop of Lichfield.
 Rev. C. F. Thomas, to Rectory of Scartho. Patrons, Jesus College, Oxon.
 Rev. C. C. Turner, Rector of St. Mary Major, Exeter, to Rectory of Westcliff. Patron, Earl Fortescue.
 Rev. E. E. Von-Sturmer, to Rectory of Scotton. Patron, Lord Beauchamp.
 Rev. J. Ward, to Perpetual Curacy of Queen Charlton. Patron, Mrs. Elliot.
 Rev. F. L. Ware, to Perpetual Curacy of Shirebrook. Patron, Mr. J. Paget.
 Rev. W. J. Williams, Chaplain of Bilton Hospital, to Perpetual Curacy of Batterton. Patron, the Vicar of Melfield.

OBITUARY.

Feb. 10, at Deeborough, Northamptonshire, the Rev. Wm. Wilson, for thirty-five years Vicar of that parish, aged 62.
 Feb. 14, at Hastings, the Rev. Richard Mosley, formerly Vicar of Rotherham, aged 70.
 Feb. 15, at St. Leonard-on-Sea, the Rev. Arthur Child-Freeman, youngest son of the late William Lecon and Harriet Child, of Kintlet, Shropshire, for thirty-six years Rector of Edwyn Ralph with Collington, aged 61.
 Feb. 16, at Redhill, the Rev. Charles Walters, M.A., Resident Chaplain of the Philanthropic Society's Farm School, Redhill, Surrey, aged 65.
 Feb. 17, at Brighton, the Rev. William Henry Ridley, Rector of Hambleden, Bucks, and Hon. Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, aged 65.
 Feb. 19, at his residence, Clarendon, Clevedon, Somerset, the Rev. George Wear Brinkley, M.A., F.R.S., F.A.S. Scot., formerly for thirty-five years Incumbent of Christ Church, Clevedon, in his 67th year.
 Feb. 20, the Rev. Charles Sheffield, M.A., Rural Dean, Vicar of Burton-on-Stather and Rector of Flixborough, Lincolnshire, in the 85th year of his age.

UNIVERSITY AND COLLEGIATE.

OXFORD.

H. W. Hunt, King's College School, and A. D. Innes, Marlborough College, have been elected to scholarships at Oriel College.
 H. E. Cookson, Clifton College, has been appointed to a Bible Clerkship at the same college.
 The electors have elected Mr. C. W. Payne, Junior Student of Christ Church, to the vacant Boden Sanskrit College.

CAMBRIDGE.

The matriculation for the Lent term took place on Wednesday in the Senate-house. The number matriculated was 57, a decrease of three as compared with the Lent term of 1881. One entered as a fellow-commoner, 29 as pensioners, and 17 as non-collegiate students. The number from each college was as under:—King's, 2; Trinity, 1; St. John's, 7; St. Peter's, 1; Clare, 5; Corpus, 2; Trinity Hall, 2; Corpus, 2; St. Catharine's, 1; Christ's, 2; Jesus, 2; Magdalene, 2; Downing, 2. The total number matriculated during the present academical year is 300.

The Board of Studies of Modern and Medieval Languages report in favour of instituting a special examination in modern languages for the ordinary B.A. degree to be held in the following subjects:—(1) English language and literature; (2) French language and literature; (3) German language and literature; and that candidates be required to satisfy the examiners in English language and literature and either French or German at their option. The report is signed by Professors Seeley, J. E. B. Mayor, Skeat, and Cowell, Mr. Bradshaw, the University Librarian, Mr. Aldis Wright, and Mr. J. W. Cartmell.

At a Congregation on Thursday the following degrees were conferred:—
 M.A.—S. R. James, Trinity; C. E. Widmore, St. John's.
 M.L.—D. J. J. Bernard, Trinity Hall.
 B.M.—F. J. Cannon, Trinity; J. O. Lane, St. John's.
 B.A.—S. R. D. Philpot, Trinity; W. H. Wing, Clare.

MISCELLANEOUS CHURCH INTELLIGENCE.

The Dean and Chapter of Durham have appointed the Rev. W. A. Fearon, M.A., of Winchester College, to the headmastership of Durham Grammar School, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Holden.

The Rev. Horace R. Pechell, youngest son of Sir Paul Pechell, first Baronet, died at his residence, at Bitterne, near Southampton, on Wednesday last, in the 90th year of his age. The deceased gentleman was a Fellow of All Souls', Chancellor of Brecon, and for fifty years Rector of Bix, near Henley-on-Thames.

At a special meeting of the Manchester Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday, Mr. W. H.

Houldsworth, the Conservative candidate for Manchester, made a gift to the Association of £5,000 worth of shares which he holds in the buildings occupied by the Association. The gift is made with a view of helping the Association to become the owners of the building.

The death is recorded of one of the oldest clergymen of the Church, the Rev. Joshua William Brooks, who was for nearly a quarter of a century vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham. He was in his 93rd year. Born some ten years before the close of the last century, he was ordained deacon in 1819 by the Archbishop of York, Dr. Vernon Harcourt, and was admitted into priests' orders by the same prelate. Having held for a few years the curacy of East Retford and acted as domestic chaplain to Viscount Galway, he was, from 1827 to 1843, vicar of Clarendon and rector of Grove, Nottinghamshire. In 1843 he was appointed vicar of St. Mary's, Nottingham, and in 1864 he was transferred to the rectory of Great Ponton, Lincolnshire.

The Dean of Norwich views with much dissatisfaction the proposal of the Lynn and Fakenham Railway to carry their new line through the Cathedral close, and urges the citizens to oppose the contemplated invasion. The Dean points out that the project almost certainly involves the demolition of the ancient Water Gate of the old Benedictine Monastery, which dates from the commencement of the 14th century, and is coeval with the Ethelbert Gate. It originally guarded a small creek, once navigable, and has been equally admired by artists and venerated by antiquarians.

At Manchester Cathedral during Lent there will be special services daily, except on Mondays and Saturdays. Canon Knox-Little will preach on Tuesdays, and the Dean on Fridays, at the midday service. The Bishop will hold a confirmation in the Cathedral on Maundy-Thursdays for candidates who have not been able to avail themselves of the opportunities offered in their respective parishes.

The parish church of Arlecdon, near Carnforth, had a narrow escape from destruction by fire on Sunday evening. About ten minutes after the congregation had left, the central ornament of the plaster ceiling fell with a crash, smashing the chandelier and setting some cocones matting on fire, which the sexton, who was preparing to close the building, was able to extinguish without much difficulty.

The parishioners of the agricultural parish of Newton Ferrers, Devon, have presented their late curate, the Rev. T. Blundun, with a purse of £40 as a testimonial of their affectionate regard. Mr. Blundun has been appointed by the Lord Chancellor to the vicarage of Bampford Speke.

The Bishop of Bedford will preach at St. Faith's, Stoke Newington, on Sunday next, Feb. 26: The Rev. T. B. Dover, vicar of St. Agnes, Kennington, will preach in the same church on the Friday evenings in Lent at 8 p.m., and the Rev. T. W. Belcher, D.D., vicar, will preach on the Sunday mornings on "The Origin, Obligation, and Observance of the Lord's Day." "The Three Hours" on Good Friday will be preached by the Rev. R. E. Sanderson, D.D., head master of Lancing College. The nave of this church is being considerably enlarged, under the direction of Mr. James Brooks. The vicar proposes to preach a special sermon to women only on Sunday, March 26, and to men only on Sunday, April 2, at three o'clock.

A sum of £300 has been offered to Cambridge University by several friends of the late Rev. G. Williams, B.D., vicar of Ringwood, and formerly a fellow of King's College, Cambridge, for the purpose of founding an annual prize to be called "The George Williams Prize," to be given to students who distinguish themselves in the Theological Tripos. The prize is to be first offered for competition in June, 1884.

Greatworth parish church, North Hants, was reopened last week, after undergoing some very much-needed repairs and improvements. The Rev. G. E. M. Jackson, who has only held the living for about a year, immediately on coming to the parish determined upon the restoration of the church, which has now been carried out under the direction of Mr. H. R. Gough, F.R.I.B.A. The proceedings of the day commenced with a celebration of Holy Communion at 8.30, followed by Morning Prayer at 11.30, at which the Ven. Archdeacon Thicknesse preached.

A school-chapel is in process of erection at Fern-down, a populous district in the parish of Hampreston, near Ringwood. Lord Wimborne has generously contributed £100 towards the building fund, although, as landlord of the Canford estate, he possesses very little property in the parish.

At a meeting of the parishioners of St. Saviour's, Southwark, a report was presented respecting the proposal to purchase the advowson and place the living in the gift of the Bishop, in order to avoid the necessity of any further election of chaplains, as well as the levying of any more compulsory rates. It was resolved to have this report printed and circulated, and the meeting was adjourned for that purpose.

A meeting of the Cathedral Establishments Commission was held on Tuesday for the further consideration of Canterbury Cathedral. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury (Chairman), Lord Blythburgh, the Right Hon. A. J. B. Beresford-Hope, M.P., Mr. Charles Dalrymple, M.P., the Dean of Canterbury, Canon Robertson, and Mr. Ellicott (secretary).

A petition, signed by, among others, the Bishop of Ripon, the Bishop of Moray, Lord Plunket, Bishop of Meath, Sir Edward Thornton, K.C.B., British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and various Chaplains and the members of their congregations, has been presented to the Archbishop of York, requesting him to endeavour to procure the appointment of a Joint Committee of both Houses of Convocation of York, similar to that which has been appointed by the two Houses of Convocation of Canterbury, to consider the question of erecting a new bishopric in connection with the work of the English Church upon the Continent, and, if deemed advisable, to collect funds for the object. The petitioners suggest that the question as to whether the title of the new Bishop should be a territorial one, like that of the Bishop of Gibraltar, or merely that of a Suffragan to the Lord Bishop of London, should be left an open one for consultation with the Foreign Office.

The Rev. James Bandinel, Hon. Sec. of the Association for Promoting the Reform of Convocation, writes to the *Standard*:—

"As many of your readers are probably ignorant of the fact, will you kindly allow me to call their attention to the existence of the Association for Promoting the Reform of Convocation, one of the avowed objects of which is the representation of the laity by members of their own order, forming a constituent part of the National Church Council."

"In the winter of 1879-80 we circulated a memorial to the Premier, suggesting to his Lordship the propriety of advising Her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission to report upon the best method of effecting that object. The memorial received many influential signatures from men of all parties in Church and State, and would have been presented in the spring but for the unexpected resignation of Lord Beaconsfield. We now propose to avoid the recurrence of any similar contretemps by circulating and presenting to the Queen herself an address to the following effect:

"May it please your Majesty—

"We, the undersigned clergymen and laymen of the Church of England,

"Being convinced that it is highly desirable that the Bishops, clergy and laity of the English Church should meet together in some manner recognised by law to discuss the best means of promoting the well-being and increasing the efficiency of the Church of England, without detriment to the Royal prerogative, or danger to the union of Church and State,

"Humbly approach your Majesty with the earnest prayer that you will be graciously pleased to issue a Royal Commission which shall inquire and report upon the best method of creating a body of lay members of the English Church, which may, in conjunction with the Convocations of Canterbury and York (fully informed and for that purpose combined), prepare and submit to Parliament such measures as they may deem best calculated to effect these objects."

It is proposed to erect a memorial chapel to the late Bishop Fauquier, first Missionary Bishop of Algoma, and with this object the following circular has been distributed throughout the diocese:—

It having pleased Almighty God to remove from our midst the first Bishop of the first Canadian missionary diocese, and he being one who during his short pastorate of nine years so greatly endeared himself to all to whom he ministered, and was so loved and respected wherever he went, it will, we feel sure, meet the views and wishes of a very large number of Churchpeople throughout this ecclesiastical province that a fitting memorial should be erected in honour of him who, while he lived, neither sought nor would take any honour to himself. Bishop Fauquier while alive selected a spot close to the Shingwauk Home for Indian boys as a site for a chapel to be used by the inmates of the institution and the settlers in the neighbourhood, and on the day of the re-opening of the Home, on the 1st July last, he went in company with all the Indian boys in procession to this chosen spot, and, in a few words of solemn and tender utterance, dedicated it to the worship of Almighty God. Then, while some verses of "The Church's one foundation," were sung, the boys deposited each a stone on the line marked for the walls as a pledge that they would assist in the building of the chapel. What plan could be more suitable than that this little chapel, which it is hoped may be built next summer, should be erected as a memorial to our late Bishop? Let it be called the "Bishop Fauquier Memorial Chapel." The cost would be about 2,000 dols. Of this amount nearly 600 dols. has been already subscribed. Will not some churches who hold our revered Bishop in loving remembrance take up the suggestion and lead the way by making a special collection towards the object in view? All the donations so far have been made secretly, the initials only of the donors being given. We would like to continue this plan, as we believe it was wholly in accordance with the mind of our late chief pastor, and will also tend more to the honour and glory of God. A few words about the proposed chapel. It is to be erected, if God will, near to the Shingwauk Home, within full view of the River St. Mary. It is to be built of stone, with two-foot walls and buttresses. It will have porch, chancel, and vestry, and there will be accommodation for about 120 persons. The chancel is to have a stained glass window, beneath which will be handsome panelled work in oak, and four tablets with the Lord's Prayer, the Creed, and the Decalogue in Indian. The pulpit and reading desk will be of oak. These and the chancel fittings are to be made during the winter in our carpenter's shop. A stone font and altar plate will, we hope, be given by friends. The lectern has already been promised. We shall also want a bell, a chancel carpet, and other ordinary fittings such as are always required. Should any feel disposed to aid in the work will they kindly send their contributions to the Rev. E. F. Wilson, Saint Ste. Marie, Ont., or, in England, to Mrs. W. Martin, 6, Dean's-yard, Westminster, S.W.

Under the heading of "Good News for the Church Association," "Senex" writes in the *Guardian*:—

Sir,—Canon Gregory has proposed in Convocation that the Pluralities Act, clause 77, be modified in its provisions dealing with inadequate performance of duty, and that ecclesiastical duties be defined as including all those "the performance of which is solemnly promised by every clergyman of the Church of England at the time of his admission to holy orders of the Church." All of us want to see the *laches* of clergymen rebuked and corrected; but we must be careful not to give partisans and aggrieved parishioners another ready weapon of attack upon the Ritualists, which purpose this clause of Canon Gregory's would serve.

I look at the Ordinal to see what the promises of the priest were, for violation of any of which he may be ejected from his cure of souls. I find this one amongst others:—

"Will you reverently obey your Ordinary, and other chief ministers unto whom is committed the charge and government over you; following with a glad mind and will their godly admonitions, and submitting yourselves to their godly judgments?"

Now suppose that the Bishop, or Archdeacon, admonishes an incumbent to desist from lighting candles at the Holy Eucharist, and the incumbent refuses so to do, then, by Canon Gregory's clause (if made an Act of Parliament), the Bishop can issue a Commission, consisting of the Archdeacon or Rural Dean, a Canon-resident, two beneficed clergymen of the archdeaconry, and one beneficed clergyman of the diocese selected by the incumbent concerned. And if they report against him, then the Bishop will be empowered to eject the incumbent from his vicarage, and to tax the living to the amount of £170 up to £300 a year, according to the population, for a curate or curates, for so long a time as the Bishop shall think fit.

This will prove a short and summary procedure for the Church Association to put in force, having (as they will have) the Bishop or Archdeacon already on their side, inasmuch as they will have given what they think "godly judgments," which the incumbent has disobeyed.

A rash rider, with a character to win for boldness, dashes at a fence; an old hand with an established reputation will look before he leaps. "Defend us from our friends."

LAW PROCEEDINGS.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave judgment on Wednesday in the appeal from a decision of Lord Penzance, the Dean of Arches, in the case of *Martin v. Mackonochie*, which was heard on the 3rd inst. The Lords in attendance on the present occasion were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Watson, Sir Barnes Peacock, and Sir Robert Collier. The Lord Chancellor read a printed judgment. It referred to the several proceedings in the case, and alluded to the repeated suspensions of Mr. Mackonochie and the last judgment of Lord Penzance, given on the 5th of June, 1880, in which he declined to pass a sentence of deprivation. Their Lordships found themselves compelled to dissent from the reasons given by Lord Penzance. They did not think it could have been the intention of the learned Judge to refuse by decree to pass censure or punishment on a clerk in Holy Orders for offences against the law properly charged. It was no doubt within his discretion to pass a sentence of censure or punishment, more or less lenient or severe, according to his judgment; but their Lordships thought that the learned Judge had no discretion, if the defendant were found guilty of canonical offences, by which he could be released from punishment. If the promoter had been any other person than Mr. Martin, who was the promoter on the former occasions, their Lordships could not feel that the Dean of Arches would have acted upon that view of his duty; and their Lordships thought that the identity of the promoter in both suits ought to make no difference, although it was one of those cases in which it might be open to the Judge to consider the measure of punishment to be awarded. Their Lordships did not find that any obligation was cast by the law upon the promoter in an ecclesiastical suit to take proceedings for the imprisonment of a defendant. It was for the Judge in the Court below to say what punishment would be most proper for the offences proved. Notwithstanding what had been said as to the second sentence, their Lordships could not assume it to be impossible that such a sentence could be pronounced if the learned Judge thought it sufficient. But if, on the case as it now stood, a more severe sentence should be called for, the respondent might have the opportunity of being heard against such sentence. Their Lordships would therefore advise Her Majesty to reverse the judgment of the 5th of June, 1880, so far as related to the matter complained of, and to remit the case to the Court below, to decree against the respondent such lawful canonical censure or punishment as to that Court should seem best.

W. H. Sanders, churchwarden of St. James's, Hatcham, appeared before Mr. Balguy to answer a summons for an alleged offence under the Brawling Act. It will be remembered that in November last the defendant openly protested against the character of the sermon being preached by the Rev. Mr. Skinner, a visitor to the parish, the particular part objected to having reference to the imprisonment of the Rev. Mr. Green. A summons was taken out for the interruption, and adjourned by the magistrate on the undertaking of the defendant that no interruption to the service should take place in the meantime. Mr. Layman, barrister, who now attended with the Rev. H. A. Walker, the vicar, said there had been no further interruptions to the preacher; but his client, the vicar, complained that the defendant and a few others caused him great annoyance during the singing of the Psalms. The Rev. Mr. Walker, sworn, said it was his wish to sing alone the first half of the verse of each Psalm, and when he did so Mr. Sanders and a few others joined in a loud voice, which was not singing, and which caused great discord. Mr. Balguy expressed his regret to see such bitterness of feeling between the Vicar and Mr. Sanders. If the defendant joined in without the purpose of annoying, he saw no harm in it. Mr. Layman said it was the privilege of the Vicar of the parish to control the service. Mr. Balguy said he did not see that the Vicar could prevent the congregation joining in if they wished. He could not say, "I shall take the solo and all the congregation shall join in the chorus where there is one." However, he thought it was a very trifling matter, and should advise, first, that Mr. Sanders should discontinue joining in; and, secondly, that the Vicar should not mind if he did. Mr. Sanders said he must decline making any undertaking. All efforts to meet the Vicar in these matters had been repelled, and he should act as he had a legal right to. Some further discussion took place, and ultimately the summons was adjourned for a further term of three months.

At Poole County Court an interesting electioneering case has been heard. The plaintiff, Mr. Harris, a draper, sued Dr. E. P. Philpots for £9 10s. for rosettes and ribbon, supplied at the last election, the items forming part of a bill for £76. The Judge decided against the plaintiff, under the 7th section of the Corrupt Practices Act, 17 and 18 Vict.

Emil Charles Hindelang, 18, has been committed for trial by the Tipton magistrates, for the wilful murder of his brothers Louis and Francis, by pushing them into the canal on his way from Birmingham. The prisoner freely conversed on the Nottingham murder, and said he presumed that as Westby had a reprieve he should have one. In court he remained unmoved.

At Stonehaven Francis Gove, labourer, Laurence-kirk, was charged with having murdered his father by striking him on the head with a spade during a quarrel. The prisoner, who seemed quite cool and indifferent, was committed for trial and removed to Aberdeen prison.

At Sedgley Police-court, on Wednesday, Benjamin Bird, miner, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment for a revolting outrage on his wife. The prisoner on Saturday night, in consequence of his supper not being what he liked, knocked his wife down, kicked her savagely, and bit off a portion of her nose.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on Thursday, Mr. Sidney Woolf renewed an application for the appointment of a receiver of Mr. G. Hampden Whalley's estates. Mr. Woolf mentioned the fact of the petition for liquidation having been filed on Wednesday, the debts, secured and unsecured, being £20,000, and the assets, consisting of leasehold and freehold property in Wales, valued at £250,000. He applied for the appointment of Mr. E. L. Chatterley, accountant (Brown, Stanley and Co.), as receiver of the estate, the majority of the unsecured

creditors supporting the application. His Honour appointed Mr. Chatterly receiver of the estate. Mr. A. S. Jones, Union-court, E.C., is the solicitor to the proceedings.

Judgment was given on Thursday in the Court of Appeal in the case of *Clarke v. Bradlaugh*, which was an appeal by the plaintiff in an action he had brought against Mr. Bradlaugh to recover five hundred pounds penalty from him for sitting and voting in the House of Commons without having taken the oath. A verdict had been originally found for the plaintiff, but subsequently a rule absolute had been made for a new trial, and hence the appeal. Lord Justice Brett held that the decision of the Court below, ordering a new trial, must be reversed and the appeal allowed. Lords Justices Cotton and Holker concurred, and judgment was accordingly given against Mr. Bradlaugh.

A novel charge of disturbing a congregation came before the Brighton magistrates on Thursday in the shape of a summons against two young men, named Clark and Richards, for throwing stones at a church in Finsbury-road. The building is constructed of corrugated iron, and the defendants had persisted in flinging stones on the roof, causing such a rattling that the Sunday morning service had twice to be suspended. It was stated that these interruptions were a source of constant amusement to the youths of the neighbourhood. The bench marked their sense of it by committing each defendant to imprisonment for ten days.

A fire broke out on Saturday in a Boys' Home at Gravesend, belonging to the Wesleyan body, but the flames were extinguished before any great damage was done. Three boys have been taken into custody on suspicion of wilfully causing the fire.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle on Sunday morning. The Rev. Thomas Rowell, Canon of Westminster, preached the sermon.

Princess Mary Adelaide (Duchess of Teck) visited the Prince and Princess of Wales at Marlborough House on Saturday, and remained to luncheon.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Princess Louise, Victoria, and Maud, attended Divine service on Sunday morning.

Her Majesty will leave Windsor for Mentone shortly after ten o'clock on the morning of March 13th. Travelling with the Princess Beatrice and her suite by Royal saloon train over the South-Western Railway, the Queen will, upon arrival at Portsmouth Dockyard, be received by the naval and military authorities, and will at once embark in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, the hour for sailing being half-past twelve. The strictest privacy will be maintained during the railway journey, and visitors will be rigidly excluded from the jetty of the Royal Dockyard. The Queen will not assume her *incognito* until she reaches Cherbourg, the *Victoria and Albert* flying the Royal standard as long as Her Majesty remains on board, and the escorting flotilla consisting of the Royal yacht-tender *Alberta*, the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, and the Trinity House yacht *Galatea*. The Queen will spend a full month on the Continent, the probable date of her re-embarkation being April 15. The villa which the Queen is about to inhabit at Mentone is a modern structure sumptuously furnished, and filled with all the most modern appliances for health and comfort. It was built by Mr. Henfrey, the same gentleman whose villa was occupied by Her Majesty during her visit to Baveno. Mr. Henfrey is to be congratulated; it is not often that an English subject, however wealthy, has the chance of twice being honoured by his Sovereign as his guest.

The Duke of Albany and his fiancée, Princess Helen, accompanied by the Prince of Waldeck-Pyrmont, left Flushing at ten o'clock on Monday night in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Alberta*, en route for Windsor. The yacht arrived in the waters of the Nore shortly after nine on Tuesday, and was received with a Royal salute. She was moored off Sheerness Dockyard, where she remained till the state of the tide allowed her to proceed to Queenborough. On arriving off Queenborough Pier the Royal party went on board the Government tug *Locust*, by which they were conveyed to the pier, where a large number of persons had assembled to greet them. The Marchioness of Ely, as representing the Queen, met the Duke and Princess on the landing-stage and welcomed the latter to England. The Princess, who carried a magnificent bouquet of flowers, was dressed in a travelling costume of dark green satin cloth trimmed with velvet, velvet jacket to match, cream velvet hat trimmed with green tulle and relieved with a single bird's wing of silver grey. The party were then conducted to the special train which was in waiting, and left for Windsor amid great cheering.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Dowager Duchess of Cleveland completed her 90th year on Friday last, and is in the enjoyment of excellent health, a few personal friends dining with her the same evening.

Lieutenant Claude Highton, serving with Baker's Horse in South Africa, has been accidentally killed while examining revolvers on parade. His loss is officially noted as that of a valuable officer.

While a number of young students were digging on the sands at Lytham, one of them, named Dean, son of a manufacturer at Helmsford, was buried by a fall of sand, and when extricated was found to be dead.

A burglary was effected on Friday night at Knottley-hall, Penshurst, Kent, the residence of Lady Harriet Warde, and a quantity of valuable jewellery was stolen.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Galway has issued a pastoral denouncing agrarian crimes, and calling upon the people to hold no communication with those who commit them.

Painted windows as memorials of departed worth have more than ordinary interest in the eyes of all. Mr. W. G. Taylor (late O'Connor) has at all times pleasure in showing his various works for church and hall in progress, the introduction of likenesses in windows being a special study. Designs and estimates free. Medal awarded to works in Paris Exhibition.—The "Art" Works, 4, Berners-street, London.

At a meeting of Metropolitan Volunteer Commanding Officers on Friday it was decided to hold the Easter Review this year at Portsmouth.

The death in Paris is announced of Madame Celeste, formerly a well-known actress at the Adelphi Theatre, London.

The Swinton School Board hold that for a member to marry the mistress of a Board school is to "accept an office of profit" under the Board. They have consequently accepted, with suitable compliments and regrets, the resignation of a gentleman who had placed himself in this position.

The death of Count Schouvaloff, the late Russian Ambassador to the Court of St. James, was announced on Thursday by some of the daily newspapers, who were good enough to sum up his public life in friendly, not to say flattering language. It is as well, therefore, to point out that the deceased nobleman is still in the enjoyment of excellent health, though he has had the misfortune to lose one of his cousins, Count Peter Gregorovich Schouvaloff.

The amenities of Irish members of the House of Commons (says the *World*) are very remarkable. Last week one of their number, desiring to keep a place for a colleague, borrowed a hat of one of the library messengers. Some flippant personage, however, removed the *chapeau* to the Speaker's chair; and when that august personage entered the House he forthwith sat down upon it, reducing it to a pulp. Subsequently the hat disappeared altogether, and the unfortunate owner, having made several applications for his property, had eventually to walk home bare-headed at an early hour in the morning, all compensation for his loss being sternly refused by the borrower. A small charge in the Irish Estimates to recoup the too trusting messenger is contemplated.

A sad boating accident occurred on Sunday evening on the Thames, nearly opposite Cleopatra's Needle. As a skiff in which four boys were seated was passing that point it was run into and out down by the Woolwich boat *Albert Victor*, and two of the youths were drowned, the other two being rescued by the steamer. The boys, it is said, lost their presence of mind on the steamer's approach. About twenty minutes to five o'clock, as two lads were going down the Thames nearly opposite the Temple Pier, they allowed the skiff they were in to come in contact with a buoy. The boat was upset and one of the boys drowned, but the other managed to clamber upon the buoy, from which he was shortly afterwards rescued.

On Saturday night a desperate attempt was made to murder Mr. Henry Wittey, clerk to the Colchester borough justices. Mr. Wittey was just about to enter his grounds when he was struck many times on the head with some blunt instrument by a person concealed in the shrubs. He was beaten to the ground by his assailant, having received no fewer than seven wounds on his head, and had one of his fingers broken. He was able to reach the house, and medical assistance was obtained. Hopes are now entertained of his recovery. A reward of £100 has been offered for information as to the perpetrator of the outrage.

On Wednesday inquests were held on the bodies of two men who met their deaths in lifts. One accident took place at the residence of Lady Cunningham, 62, Eccleston-square, a carpenter named Pearson having been struck on the head by a weight in a lift which he had been sent to the house to repair. The lift was an old one, constructed on imperfect principles, and had not been in use for some time. One defect was that the weight had not been attached to the supporting hook by a shackle. This was construed into negligence; and the jury, in returning a verdict of accidental death, expressed an opinion that this negligence had contributed to the man's death. The second inquest was held on the body of a youth named Holbrooke, employed at Messrs. Siemens' telegraphic works, near Charlton. He had charge of a lift, and unwittingly stepping back, he fell down it a depth of twelve feet, so injuring his spine as to cause his death. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

A queer lawsuit is in store for the Parisians. Some two years ago Sarah Bernhardt, the "grande artiste" and universal genius, took it into her head to be photographed, reclining at full length in the famous ebony coffin, padded with white satin, about which we have heard so much. The photographer, Mélandri, undertook to satisfy the lady's caprice, and obtained some excellent proofs, Sarah having simulated to perfection the stillness of death. Thereupon, Dofia Sol said to Mélandri, "I will make a bargain with you. Swear to me that you will not sell any of these photographs until after my death." "After your death?" "O, it will happen sooner than you expect. I promise you to die within a year from now. I am not joking. I have a presentiment, and my presentiments never deceive me. Furthermore, at the end of the year, if I am still in this world, I authorise you to sell as many of the photographs as you please." Mélandri consented to this strange contract, and executed faithfully his part of the bargain; but Sarah, happily for her admirers, neglected to keep her promise. Mélandri wrote to Sarah while she was at New York, reminding her that she had no longer a right to behold the light of the sun. "Patience," telegraphed Sarah; "at end of American engagement will fulfil engagement with you." Mélandri waited; but when Sarah returned from Russia a few days ago, he again reminded Dofia Sol that she had no right to behold the light of the sun. "Patience," wrote Sarah once more, "I have promised to create three new pieces at Paris; after that you can sell the photographs." But Mélandri's stock of patience is exhausted, and he has consequently referred his case to the Tribunal of Commerce of Paris.—*World*.

THROAT IRRITATION.—Soreness and dryness, tickling and irritation, inducing cough and affecting the voice. For these symptoms use Epps' Glycerine Jujubes. Glycerine, in these agreeable confections, being in proximity to the glands at the moment they are excited by the act of sucking, becomes actively healing. Sold only in boxes, 7½d. and 1s. 1½d., labelled "JAMES EPPS & CO., Homoeopathic Chemists, London." A letter received: "Gentlemen,—It may, perhaps, interest you to know that, after an extended trial, I have found your Glycerine Jujubes of considerable benefit (with or without medical treatment) in almost all forms of throat disease. They soften and clear the voice.—Yours faithfully, GORDON HOLMES, L.R.C.P.E., Senior Physician to the Municipal Throat and Ear Infirmary."

Catherine Dowager Countess of Essex died at nine o'clock on Wednesday morning at her house in Belgrave-square. Until a fortnight since she was in her usual health. She was then attacked by bronchitis, accompanied by congestion of the lungs. The Dowager Countess of Essex was the daughter of Mr. Edward Stephens, and was in her eighty-eighth year, having been born in 1794. Early in life she was one of the most beautiful and accomplished vocalists on the stage, but when in the very zenith of her popularity she quitted her profession. She was married to George, fifth Earl of Essex, in 1838, his first wife having died in the previous January, and became a widow just a year after her marriage.

A silver medal has been awarded by the French Government and presented by the Mayor of Folkestone, acting on behalf of the Board of Trade, to a British sailor, Walter Hill, of the South-Eastern Railway Company's steamer *Albert Victor*, for saving the life of a French Custom-house officer named Auguste Fortin in the harbour of Boulogne on the night of August 26, 1881. It was the same Walter Hill who some years back jumped from the stern of the steamer *Albert Edward* into the sea mid-way between England and France while the ship was running at its fullest speed, in order to attempt to save the life of a passenger who had either fallen or cast himself off the paddle-box.

Count Peter Grigorovich Schouvaloff, who was recently appointed President of the Appanage Department at St. Petersburg, died suddenly on Tuesday night from the effects of a stroke of paralysis. Count Peter Schouvaloff was born in 1828, and was consequently fifty-four years of age. He first entered the military service, and was afterwards appointed Chief of the Secret Police, Third Section, of the Imperial Chancellery. This position he filled for seven years. He was then sent to England as Ambassador, and during a very critical period, when war between England and Russia seemed imminent, displayed much ability and judgment in the post he held, and contributed in a great degree to the preservation of peace between the two countries. He was one of the Plenipotentiaries at the Berlin Conference, and with the signature of the Berlin Treaty his mission to England virtually ended. The *Morning Post* says of him:—"A man of captivating manner and pleasant assurance, he succeeded completely in misleading Lord Derby on every important question, and rendered most important service to his own Government. At the same time it is only fair to his memory to say that he earnestly strove, whilst promoting the objects of Russia, to prevent a war with England. On the occasion of his first visit to this country he was the bearer of the assurance that Russia would never annex Khiva; an assurance which was immediately afterwards falsified. His tact and geniality were, however, so great that on his return as Ambassador he succeeded in effacing the bad impression left by his first visit. He facilitated the marriage of the Duke of Edinburgh to a Russian Princess, and he went to St. Petersburg to smooth the difficulties which threatened the peace of Europe. Count Schouvaloff possessed great talents and an almost irresistible charm of manner. His diplomacy consisted in seeking so to represent facts that his listener should deceive himself, and in this he frequently succeeded. He was essentially a gallant man, and was a great favourite of ladies, and no one was better aware of the value of their influence."

STAINED GLASS.—The Royal establishment of Mayer and Co., of Munich, whose London show-rooms are at 149, New Bond-street, submit, free of charge, designs for any windows in contemplation. Their works are executed in accordance with the style of architecture, in very best and richest pot-metal glass, or, if desired, with enamel and perspective drawings like in the windows of the Cathedrals of London, Glasgow, Cologne, and others.

BIRTHS.

Feb. 15, at Eltham, the wife of W. H. O'SHEA, Esq., M.P., of a daughter.
Feb. 16, at 23, Somerset-street, Portman-square, the wife of R. J. SIBSON, Esq., of Talarly, St. Asaph, of a son.
Feb. 16, at 60, Stanhope-gate, Queen's-gate, the wife of Lieut. G. H. MOORE, Royal Navy, of a son.
Feb. 20, at the Priory, Canterbury, the wife of the Rev. F. J. O. HILMORE, Minor Canon, of a daughter.
Feb. 20, at 19, Chesham-place, the Lady O'HAGAN, of a son.
Feb. 21, at Cotswold House, Winchester, the Lady HARRIOT BURBURY, of a son.
Feb. 22, at 90, Eaton-square, the Duchess of MONTROSE, of a daughter.
Feb. 22, at Aldershot, the wife of the Rev. J. L. G. HADOW, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 7, at St. Mary's, Prebuary, Cheltenham, EDWARD JOHN, elder son of EDWARD HODKIN, of Elm Lodge, Hitchin to LUCY, youngest daughter of the late WILLIAM FREL, of Swinton, Yorks.
Feb. 14, at St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, WALTER ALBERT, eldest son of ALBERT G. SANDERMAN, Esq., to CONSTANCE, eldest daughter of the late HENRY FENWICK, Esq., formerly M.P. for Sunderland.
Feb. 15, at St. John's Church, St. Leonard-on-Sea, Major WALTER E. GOWAN, H.M. Indian Army, son of the late Lieut.-General G. E. GOWAN, R.E., to GEORGINA GREYSTON, daughter of the late FREDERICK HENRY LINDSAY, of the Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse Guards, London.
Feb. 16, at St. Nicholas, Chislehurst, ERNEST TONER, youngest son of F. H. JANSON, Esq., of Oakbank, Chislehurst, to EUPHROSIA EMILY, second daughter of JAMES HILL BOWEN, Esq., of Leweston, Chislehurst.
Feb. 16, at St. John's, Paddington, FREDERICK MANTILL PRATT, C.E., of Bursill Lodge, Worcester-shire, and John-street, Bedford-row, London, to KATE MARY, daughter of CHARLES HOOD, Esq., of Whitbury, Wilts, and Cambridge-street, Hyde-park, W.
Feb. 18, at St. James's, Pokedown, S. LOWNDEN, Esq., J.P. for the county of Dorset, son of the late W. Loftus Lowndes, Q.C., to ISABEL GORE, daughter of the late Col. MELVILLE BROWN, Scots Fusilier Guards, and of Mrs. MELVILLE BROWN, of Stoke-next-Guildford.
Feb. 9, at the Capitol Rome, and afterwards at the British Embassy, CONTE EUGENIO MARLINENGO-CECARESCO, to EVELYN youngest daughter of the Very Rev. HENRY CARRINGTON, Dean of Exeter.
Feb. 16, in the Chapel Royal, Savoy, ARTHUR ROBERT, youngest son of R. V. EDWARDS, of London-road, Ipswich, Esq., to ELIZABETH ANGELINA, eldest daughter of HUGH C. OWEN, J.P., Goodwick, South Wales, Esq.

DEATHS.

Jan. 17, at Qumbe, South Africa, accidentally shot on parade, EDWARD CLAUDE GOULBURN HIGHTON, Lieutenant Baker's Horse, eldest surviving son of the late Rev. Henry Highton, of Rugby and Cheltenham, aged 31.
Feb. 12, drowned, in Lough Erne, by the capsizing of his boat in a squall, RICHARD FLYNN ARNEY SMITH, Lieutenant 2nd Batt. Royal Irish Fusiliers, only son of Major R. Flynn Smith, formerly of the 10th Royal Hussars, and late Adjutant of the Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry.
Feb. 14, at Aughton Rectory, Lancashire, ANNE, wife of the Rev. W. H. BOUTTON.

Feb. 15, at Ravensworth, Cheltenham, MARGARET SCOTT, widow of the late Lieut.-General TICKELL, C.B. (Bengal Engineers), in her 67th year.
Feb. 16, at 22, St. James's-square, Bath, the residence of her son-in-law, the Rev. John Buttenshaw, LOUISA, widow of STEWART P. PHAROS, Esq., of 10, St. Swinburn-lane, London, aged 67.
Feb. 16, at Barnet, Hert, FLORENCE THOMASINE FLASKET, youngest daughter of the late Sir Richard Flasket, K.C.M.G., aged 57.
Feb. 16, Lieutenant ALAN HOWARD, H.M.S. *Penelope*, second son of the late Hon. James K. Howard and Lady Louisa Howard, aged 31.
Feb. 16, at Westwood Park, Droilwich, of rheumatic fever, the Hon. JOHN CONSTABLE MAXWELL, son of the late Lord Herries, aged 28 years.
Feb. 16, at The Riding, Riding Mill, Northumberland, EDWARD LORRAINE, Esq., the youngest son of the late Sir William Lorraine, Bart., of Kirkharle, in the same county, aged 78.
Feb. 16, at Portlaine, THOMAS WILLIAM COVENTRY (late 15th Hussars), only son of the late Hon. Thomas William Coventry, and grandson of the sixth Earl, in his 82nd year.
Feb. 17, at St. Thomas's Vicarage, Bethnal-green, FRANCIS JOHN ALLEN, eldest son of the Rev. Francis Allen, Rector of Binbrooke, Lincolnshire.
Feb. 18, at Townhall-chambers, Borough, High-street, S.E., HANNAH MARIA, widow of the Rev. S. HENSON, M.A., Chaplain of St. Saviour's, Southwark, aged 73 years.
Feb. 19, at Constantinople, EMMA, the wife of His Excellency M. BASTROLEYNS DE FOSSILLART, Belgian Minister to the Ottoman Porte.
Feb. 20, at Balmn, Cheltenham, JANE, eldest daughter of the late Rev. WILLIAM RAINE, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford.
Feb. 20, at her residence, 46, Prince's-gate, S.W., ELIZABETH, widow of the late CHARLES MAXWELL BUTLER, for many years M.P. for the Tower Hamlets, in the 71st year of her age.
Feb. 23, at St. James's Parsonage, Hampstead-road, London after 57 years of married life, MARY, wife of the Rev. HENRY STERNING, D.D., F.R.S. Born 22nd Feb. 1805.
Feb. 23, at 89, Holland-road, W., PHILIP HENRY, eldest son of PHILIP FRANCIS, of the Admiralty and 85, Ladbroke-road, W., aged nine years.

NATURE'S GREATEST REMEDY WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL.

ELECTRICITY, it is well known, repairs waste by energizing all vital functions, and thus promotes perfect health, strength, and happiness. It is therefore the most positive natural restorative extant for such cases as Indigestion, Liver Complaints, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Nervous Exhaustion, Writer's Cramp, Loss of Voice, Asthma, Bronchitis, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Rheumatism, Constipation, Mental and Physical Weakness, Functional Disorders.

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GALVANISM v. INDIGESTION and SLUGGISH LIVER.

"Ardingly College, Hayward's Heath, 27th December, 1881.
"Gentlemen,—During last spring and the early part of the summer I suffered much from what my medical attendant specified as indigestion and a sluggish liver. At the beginning of August I procured one of your Galvanic Chain Bands and wore it during that month and September. As this is three months ago, and none of the symptoms have returned, I believe, and have every reason to hope, that my recovery is complete and permanent. You are quite at liberty to make what use you please of my letter—common justice demands it.—I am yours truly, (Rev.) J. H. THOMAS.
"Messrs. J. L. Pulvermacher and Co."

FOR FURTHER TESTIMONIALS, both Medical and Private, see Pamphlet, "Galvanism: Nature's Chief Restorer of Impaired Vital Energy," post free on application to

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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are securities of health to all nations, of whatever clime. They have given hope, relief, and comfort to millions. In constitutions debilitated by excesses of any kind, or in general prostration of the system, their effect is tonic and restorative. They eradicate from the system the mortal cause of ailment, and renew in the frame its pristine animation, health, and vigour. They greatly increase the appetite, give tone to the stomach, assist the digestion, and impart elasticity to the spirits; their essence enters the circulation, and carried through its course exerts its cleansing power over every organ. In the lungs they effect most striking changes, converting the impure venous into pure arterial blood, by which the whole frame is recruited and interstitial deposits removed.

LATEST NEWS.

BERLIN, Feb. 24.
This morning's papers state that a fire broke out on Tuesday night in the goods shed of the Berlin terminus of the Stettin Railway, in consequence of the explosion of an infernal machine enclosed in a case, which had been deposited for transmission by a commission agent of this city. The case was insured for a large amount, its contents being declared to be velvet, feathers, and furs. The perpetrator of the outrage has been arrested.

BERNE, Feb. 24.
The new Commercial Treaty between Switzerland and France has been signed. The existing Treaty is prolonged until May 15.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Lords last night, on the nomination by the Earl of Donoughmore of the members of the Select Committee to inquire into the administration of the Irish Land Act, the Marquis of Lansdowne proposed the postponement of any further action by the House of Lords in the matter. The Earl of Donoughmore declined to accede to this suggestion, observing that he felt all the less inclined to do so after Mr. Gladstone's threat of a vote of censure in the Commons on the conduct of that House. The Earl of Derby supported Lord Lansdowne's proposal, and urged the House not to be influenced by the threatened vote of censure into maintaining an untenable position. The Marquis of Salisbury criticised Lord Derby's advice, and suggested that it was the influence of this threat which alone had induced the noble Earl to abandon his attitude of inaction. He ridiculed the idea that the inquiry to be held could prejudice the good government of Ireland. Surely, when Parliament had passed a law, it was right and proper for either House of the Legislature to inquire into the manner in which that law was being carried out. He denied that the object of the inquiry was to repeal the Land Act. The remedy for any injustice committed under it would be rather in the direction of compensation to landlords than of taking away from the tenants any of that which they had now acquired. Very serious allegations having been made as to the manner in which the Act was being administered, it was necessary that they should be fully inquired into at the earliest opportunity before it was too late, and mischief accomplished which could not afterwards be undone. If there were dangers besetting such an inquiry, or if the composition of the Committee seemed one-sided, why did not the Government take a part in it themselves, so as to warn them of the dangers and secure impartiality? Looking, however, at the composition of the Committee, he believed it would bespeak the confidence of the country. In conclusion, he protested against two doctrines—first, that the House of Lords is to relinquish its Constitutional rights at the bidding of the House of Commons; and, secondly, that the House of Lords is incompetent to discuss a question connected with land by reason of its largely representing the landed interest. By a similar argument it could be shown that the House of Commons was unfitted to discuss questions connected with the employment of labour. Earl GRANVILLE declared that the Government courted the fullest inquiry into their administration of the Land Act, but believed the present inquiry to be detrimental to the interests of order in Ireland. They had no intention to censure the action of the House of Lords; but they were determined to uphold to their utmost the carrying out of the Act. Lord Donoughmore's motion was then put and carried without a division. H.R.H. the Prince of Wales occupied a seat on the cross benches; and most of the Ministers and ex-Ministers in the House of Commons were present during the debate.

We are happy to state that, at a late hour last evening, we were in receipt of authentic intelligence from Northampton, to the effect that a number of the moderate Liberals have promised to support Mr. Corbett at the ensuing election, and that this defection from their ranks has greatly disheartened Mr. Bradlaugh's supporters. It will be remembered that at the last election there was a falling off of 500 in the Radical majority, which was thus reduced to about 130 only.

We cordially congratulate Lord Donoughmore and the Conservative majority in the House of Lords on their firm resistance to the audacious attempt of the Prime Minister to intimidate the Upper House by threats which recall the days of the Long Parliament. We confidently believe that the feeling of the country is entirely in harmony with the Peers, as the Administration will find to their cost whenever it pleases them to put the matter to the test. The House of Lords was never more popular in the country than it is at present; and it will doubtless receive, as it certainly merits, the gratitude of all who know how to value the constitutional position of that branch of the Legislature, which is still free from the tyrannical domination of the Birmingham Caucus and its disreputable wirepullers.

We have the best reason to believe that there is not the slightest foundation for the rumour that the Government intend to refuse the expenses of the Peers' Select Committee on the Land Act. Any unconstitutional interference of the kind suggested could easily, however, be met, in the last resort, by the insertion by the House of Lords of a clause in the Appropriation Bill.

We understand that, on the most favourable estimate, the Government can only reckon on a majority in the House of Commons of about twenty-five on the question of the *clôture*, but that serious apprehensions, which increase every day, are felt as to their securing any majority whatever. There can be no doubt that the unparalleled insolence of the attempt made by the Birmingham Caucus to dictate to members of the House of Commons has in many cases been met with indignant resistance.

SOCIETY.

A marriage is arranged to take place in April between Mr. Arthur Knox Lindsell, second son of Lieutenant-Colonel Lindsell, of Fairfield, Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, and Ethel Gwen Charlotte, second daughter of the late Mr. A. Mellor, Madras Civil Service, of Cardington, in the same county.

Also between Mr. Lawrence Jones, eldest son of Sir Willoughby Jones, Bart., of Cranmer Hall, Norfolk, and Miss Evelyn Mary Bevan, daughter of Mr. J. J. Bevan, of Northgate House, Bury St. Edmunds.

Also between Mr. Daniel Tupper and Miss M. Cholmeley-Dering, only daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Cholmeley Edward Dering, East Kent Militia, and deputy-lieutenant for the same county.

Also between Mr. Oliver Ormrod, Halliwell Lodge, Lancashire, and Miss Emily Westropp Harrison-Moreland, eldest surviving daughter of the late W. J. H. Moreland, Esq., J.P., LL.D., of Raheens Manor, Toomgranney, co. Clare.

Also between Miss Frances Long, fourth daughter of the late Mr. Richard T. Long, Rood Ashton, and Mrs. Long, of Marl, and sister of the present member for North Wilts, and Mr. De Windt, only surviving son of the late Mr. De Windt, of Blunsden Abbey, Wilts.

Also between Frederick Robert St. John, H.B.M. Minister in Central America, son of the late Hon. Ferdinand St. John, and Miss Isabella Fitzmaurice, second daughter of the Hon. James Fitzmaurice, captain Royal Navy, of Fernley, Maidenhead.

The marriage of Mr. John Compton Bracebridge, son of the Rev. Berdmore Compton, with Miss Annie Easton, eldest daughter of Mr. James Easton, will take place immediately after Easter.

The marriage of Mr. George Onslow Churchill with Miss Monius, daughter of the late Major Monius, was solemnised on the 16th inst., at All Saints, Norfolk-square. The wedding party assembled soon after eleven, the bridegroom arriving early, accompanied by his best man, Colonel Wilkinson. Upon the arrival of the bride, who came with her mother, she was received by her five bridesmaids. The bride wore ivory satin, trimmed with Brussels lace, ornaments pearls and diamonds. The bridesmaids were dressed alike, in dark red costumes, the bodices and paniers were of moire, and the skirts of nun's cloth, trimmed with coffee lace, bonnets of coffee lace with azules. They each wore a pearl ring, the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony concluded, the wedding party repaired to the Great Western Hotel, where *déjeuner* awaited them. The bride's mother wore black velvet, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and ivory plush bonnet. At 2.30, the bride and bridegroom left the Great Western Hotel, for Folkestone, en route for Pau and the south of France.

At St. Paul's, Heme Hill, on Feb. 21, Henry Osborne Baldey, of Newbury, Berks, was married to Florence Ellen, only daughter of Thomas Lynn Bristowe, Esq., of Dulwich Hill House, Denmark-hill. The bride wore a cream satin petticoat, and bodice and train of brocade satin, trimmed with lace and pearls, tulle veil, wreath of orange flowers and maidenhair fern. The six bridesmaids wore eau de Nil satin merveilleux, trimmed with lace and myrtle-green velvet, large myrtle-green hats with dark feathers; gold lockets, with monogram on each, surrounded with pearls and pink coral, and containing portrait of the bride, the gift of the mother of the bridegroom; they carried baskets of flowers (white with yellow marguerites), given by the bridegroom. The mother of the bride wore ruby velvet and moire, trimmed with Brussels lace, and bonnet and muff of the same. After breakfast, at which over fifty guests assembled, the bride and bridegroom left for Devonshire. The bride's travelling dress was dark olive-green velvet and merveilleux, with coat, bonnet, and muff to match.

The Duke and Duchess of Norfolk wound up their series of winter festivities at Arundel by a grand ball on the 15th inst., and for which invitations had been sent to all the county families within reach; many parties driving not less than thirteen or fourteen miles. The great improvements and enlargements of this magnificent castle have already occupied the present Duke for some time, and are not nearly finished in all details yet; but a suite of new apartments was opened at the last entertainment. The house party included Lord and Lady Alexander Gordon Lennox, Lady Victoria and Miss Keins, Mr. and Lady Margaret Jenkyns, Viscountess Maidstone, Mr. and Mrs. Paget, Mr. Arkwright, Mr. J. Daly, &c. The Duchess wore black tulle over satin, the bodice covered with diamonds, a tiara of diamond stars close round the head, and an enormous bouquet of lilies of the valley carried in her hand. Lady M. Jenkyns wore pink tulle ball dress with broad ash of deep crimson satin. Mrs. Paget an Oriental embroidered robe arranged over a skirt of cream satin. The company on arriving were received by the Duchess in the drawing-room opening into that set apart for dancing, which began soon after ten o'clock, and was kept up with unflagging spirit until a very late hour. The additions lately made to the castle have been carried out in strict accordance with the architectural rule of the fifteenth century. The hangings of the room where the ball was given are of deep crimson plush, curtains of the same rich hue, giving a marvellous effect of colour. A profusion of flowers were to be seen on all sides. Supper was served in the dining-room of the castle, and the display of gold plate was magnificent.

Lady Isabella Schuster gave her third dance on the 17th inst., at her residence in Cavendish-square. The hostess wore cream satin brocade and beautiful diamonds; her daughter was in white. Hon. Mrs. Albany Erskine had a handsome dress of a vivid shade of crimson; a lemon-coloured tulle was made short with a deep flounce across the front of the skirt, headed with a thick wreath of large white roses with brown velvet foliage; the back of the skirt was formed of floating clouds of tulle; the bodice was low and pointed, of watered silk, with a spray of flowers on the left side. Mrs. Webster had a dress of white tulle over satin, the front covered with garlands of roses veiled with tulle; at the back, floating skirts of tulle. A mauve tulle was covered with fine Brussels lace, looped with large purple clematis; the low bodice and narrow train were of dark purple embossed velvet, and the train was looped on the left hip with a bouquet of

clematis of different shades. The Misses Keith Falconer were in white, with pink flowers. A veil or satin had a profusion of Brussels lace, looped with large garlands of mauve and white lilac, with hanging grass. A white dress was pretty, the tablier being covered with bouillonnés, over which hung fringes of pink and white tulips; the coat bodice was of white satin; a large bouquet of tulips was carried in the hand.

Lady Alison gave a ball on Monday evening at the family residence in Cornwall-gardens, Queen's-gate. Some very pretty toilets were to be seen, but black was most popular. Lady Alison wore black velvet and moire with diamonds, and her daughters were in black tulle with satin bodices, profusely trimmed with jet, and a single large lily on each. Lady Conyers was in black, and her daughter in white tulle and moire. Mrs. Albert Sandeman also wore black, with diamond and ruby ornaments, and Miss Sandeman was in pale pink. One young lady was all in red tulle with satin, and another in pale salmon-pink, gracefully draped with silver gauze, caught up with single large pink rose and shaded leaves. A bronze satin and velvet striped dress was slashed up one side and caught back to show a pale pink brocade, and the bodice had a cluster of pale pink feathers. A brown tulle skirt had a low square bodice and paniers of brown satin, trimmed with gold and bronze beads, and one large cluster of yellow tulips to one side. Several lovely white dresses were to be seen, one trimmed with real ferns and yellow daisies.

At Rome, on the 9th inst., the marriage took place of Conte Eugenio Martenengo-Cesaresco and Miss Evelyn Carrington, youngest daughter of the Very Rev. Henry Carrington, Dean of Bocking. At an early hour the parties drove up to the Capitol, where in the beautiful Salle des Mariages, by the light of one hundred gas-burners in four gigantic candelabras, the marriage was performed by the civil right of the kingdom of Italy. The signatories for the bridegroom were the Marquis Flores d'Arcais and Cavaliere Nicola Mancini, and for the bride her cousin, George Carrington, Esq., of Missenden Abbey, and Mr. Hans Hamilton. The only other persons present were Mrs. George Carrington and the parents of the bride. After this ceremony, which was both august and impressive, the bride returned to her hotel in the Piazza di Spagna to change her dress, and at one o'clock a large bridal party met at the British Embassy, where the bridal pair were again united according to the service of the Church of England, by the Rev. H. Wasse, chaplain to the Embassy. The bridesmaids were Miss Margaret, Miss Anna, and Miss Bessie Carrington, cousins of the bride; the bridegroom's best men were the four signatories above named. The bridesmaids wore pale blue satin dresses, with dentelle d'Alençon, cream-coloured blonde hats and roses, bouquets, and gold lockets inscribed Roma, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride was covered to her feet by her veil; under it she wore a dress of pure white satin mixed with draperies of Indian cashmere; the wreath and bouquet of the freshest orange blossoms, the gift of Mrs. George Carrington, perfumed the little room in which the ceremony took place. The only ornaments worn by the bride were four gold bracelets, souvenirs from her grandmother, Lady Carrington; her uncle, the Rev. Charles Almeric Belli; her cousin, Mrs. Best, and her mother. After the marriage the whole party returned to the Hotel de l'Europe to partake of a charming collation provided by Mr. Silenzi: the bride cut the cake with much success, and after many toasts again retired, and at half-past three, amidst a chorus of good wishes, the bridal pair set off for Naples.

The Prince of Wales, Captain-General of the Honourable Artillery Company, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, was present on Friday night at a ball given by this ancient company at the Armoury House, Finsbury. A handsome ballroom was erected in the courtyard, while the drill-shed, or Albert Room, as it is sometimes designated, was laid out as a supper-room for 1,100 guests. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the gates by a guard of honour of the Royal London Militia and the band of the regiment, and at the entrance of the pavilion were met by the Duke of Portland, Col. Sir R. Lloyd Lindsay, K.C.B., V.C., M.P., and the committee. The noble Duke had the honour of escorting the Princess to her boudoir, a beautiful apartment, elaborately decorated in blue and white and chiefly ornamented with her favourite flower, the lily of the valley. The Princess wore the uniform of Captain-General of the Honourable Artillery Company, and the Princess wore a dress of pale lavender trimmed with tulle and lace, with diamond and pearl ornaments. Shortly after their arrival sets were formed for a quadrille, the Prince of Wales opening the dance with Lady Bolsover, and the Princess of Wales with the Duke of Portland. The Duke and Duchess of Teck and Sri Robert and Lady Lindsay took part in the set. Amongst the company present were the Marchioness of Salisbury and the Ladies Cecil, Lord Aylsford, Lady Spencer, Lord W. Neville, Colonel Sir R. and Lady Lloyd-Lindsay, Sir A. Young, Admiral Carr Glyn, General Higginson, General Elkington, General Milford, Major Boston, Major Taylor, Major Jones, and Captain Barrington Foote, while the three branches of the company—the battalion, light cavalry, and artillery—were very numerously represented.

The delegates of the Clarendon Press have nearly ready for publication, in three volumes octavo, the second edition of Mr. Maskell's *Monumenta Ritualia Ecclesie Anglicane*, originally published by Mr. Pickers in so long ago as 1846 and now out of print. New matter has been added to the extent of more than two hundred pages, consisting of offices and prayers not included in the first edition, and additional illustrations; while the whole work has been subjected to a careful and thorough revision. A third edition of *The Ancient Liturgy of the Church of England*, by the same author, uniform with the above, will likewise be issued simultaneously by the Clarendon Press. It may fairly be said of these books that they have contributed as much as any to stimulate an intelligent interest in the ancient rituals, offices, and service-books of the Anglican Church, which the author endeavours to deal with throughout from a historical and not from a controversial point of view.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

A prize of £3 3s. in money will be given at the end of each quarter to the solver of the greatest number of our Double Acrostics during the thirteen weeks. Solutions must reach the office not later than the Monday week following the date of publication, and must be signed with a distinct pseudonym, of not inordinate length. Ties will be guessed off the following quarter. Solutions must be addressed ACROSTIC EDITOR, John Bull, 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street. Alternatives allowed in doubtful cases, but never where the light is a quotation.

ANSWER TO DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13a.

(TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTER.)

1. A I	P
2. S atunall	A
3. S ta	R
4. E qua	L
5. M antalin	I
6. B al	A
7. L you	M
8. I nobcap	E
9. N avigatio	N
10. G ues	T

NOTE.—Light 1: Byron's *Siege of Corinth*. Light 5: *Nicholas Nickleby*.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 13b.

1. T hic	F
2. E din	A
3. N umba	R
4. A da	M
5. N atur	E
6. T ige	R

Light 1: *Macbeth*, Act V. Light 2: *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers*. Light 3: *The Psalm of Life*. Light 4: *Paradise Lost*. Light 5: *In Memoriam*. Light 6: *Henry VI.*, Part 3, Act iii.

Correct solutions have been received from Alga, Etak, Heene, Hampton Courtier, Hadji, Iris, Katydid, Ketha, Koole, Lathyrn, Land o' Nod, Noremac, Peewit, Wyluncote, and Zulus. 15 correct, 25 incorrect—total, 40.

CULVERIN.—Our correspondent gave "Alma" correctly: "Alina" was a printer's error.

LATHYRA AND OTHERS.—The subject of your letters I receiving the Editor's earnest consideration.

PEEWIT.—"Sol-fa" cannot be allowed; it is not a form of musical composition.

The Quarterly List will be published next week.

DOUBLE ACROSTIC, No. 2.

(TWENTY-FIFTH QUARTER.)

FROM.

Those who had charge this matter to arrange,
Promise us something now, not much I fear,
Still, 'tis good news, 'twill be a pleasant change,
For nothing have we had for many a year.

1.
I give out fire and smoke, yet I'm safe for children's play,
But if men venture on me, perchance, they'll rue the day.

2.
In Europe find a province and a bay.

3.
His once famed novels, who can read to-day?

4.
"He it was who sent the snowflakes,
Sifting, hissing, through the forest."

5.
Buried in honour many kings beside,
His grave torn open and his bones flung wide,
Statesman and soldier he, well known to fame,
Serving a ruler, king in all but name.

6.
He taught no resurrection e'er could be,
Angel or spirit, man could never see.

7.
Of graceful form and colours soft,
I'm found on Indian plain,
My golden crown, the people oft
Destroyed me to obtain.
On Solomon I cried therefore,
To save me from my doom;
He heard my prayer, and evermore
I wear a feathered plume.

MAGNET.

THE A B C OF LIBERAL POLITICS.

A	Anarchy.
B	Bradlaugh.
C	Clôture.

Morning Post.

MONEY MARKET.

FRIDAY.

Consols closed for money at 100 to 100½, for the account 100½ to 100¼.

A short Bill has been introduced into the House of Commons by the Postmaster-General and Lord Frederick Cavendish, to authorise the use of reply post-cards. The Bill recites that "the Post-office Act, 1875, authorised the Treasury from time to time by warrant to fix the rates of postage to be charged by or under the authority of the Postmaster-General in respect (among other postal packets) of post-cards, conveyed or delivered for conveyance by post whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, subject to the proviso (among others) that the highest rate for an inland post-card shall not exceed one halfpenny;" and it proceeds to enact as follows in order to remove doubts as to the power to issue such reply post-cards:—"Nothing in the Post Office (Duties) Act, 1840 to 1875, or any of them, shall be deemed to prevent the issue of a reply post-card, or the fixing of a rate of postage for a reply post-card not exceeding double the rate charged for an ordinary post-card. A 'reply post-card' means a post-card of such a character that the person receiving the same through the post may without further payment again transmit the same or a part thereof through the post. A reply post-card or any part thereof which may be again transmitted through the post without further payment shall be deemed to be a postal packet within the meaning of the above-mentioned Acts."

Printed and Published by THOMAS DIXON, at the Office, No. 6, Whitefriars-street, Fleet-street.—Saturday, Feb. 25, 1882.